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No increase in dues rate

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Bay View
January 1977
Monthly publication of the Association of Bay Area Governments

Balancing economics and the environment

Muskie to keynote General Assembly

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) will keynote the 1977 General Assembly, speaking on the federal government's role in helping local governments balance economic development with environmental quality.

ABAG's annual General Assembly will be held this year on Thusday, Feb. 24, from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel. Registration will begin at 8:15 a.m. Materials will be mailed in late January to Bay Area elected officials, various city and county staff, ABAG cooperating members, and interested community organizations. The registration fee will be $20 including lunch. The afternoon business session is open to the public and has no admission fee.

ABAG President and Pleasant Hill Councilman Lenard E. Grote will open the General Assembly. San Jose Councilwoman Susanne B. Wilson, chairperson of ABAG's Regional Planning Committee, will present the State of the Region Report.

"ABAG has selected special topics for discussion in recent years, such as seismic safety last year," Wilson said. "It's been six years since we looked at the overall picture. Are the goals that ABAG has pursued for the past 15 years sufficient now?"

The State of the Region message will be the takeoff point for a panel of speakers and roundtable discussions for all registrants.

Sen. Edmund Muskie

Three persons are confirmed for the panel. They are San Francisco Mayor George Moscone; Bill Press, director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; and Dr. Mason Gaffney, professor of economics at the University of California-Riverside. Members of the RPC and of the Bay Area Planning Directors Association will lead the discussion groups.

Sen. Muskie's address will begin at 1:30 p.m. The business session will follow, with decisions on several Bylaws Amendments and adoption of the 1977-78 Budget and Assessment Schedule.

Last on the agenda is a summary of the roundtable discussions, presented by Councilwoman Wilson and ABAG Vice President Rod Diridon, Santa Clara Supervisor.

ABAG

Pardon us once . . .

An article in our November issue said there would be no Alaskan oil refined in the Bay Area, and attributed the statement to representatives from the State Air Resources Board, Dow Chemical Company, and Atlantic Richfield Company.

That is false. The error occurred when we misunderstood a statement by Angelo Siracusa, executive director of the Bay Area Council, who spoke at the Oct. 13 meeting of the Environmental Management Task Force. The incorrect statement was then attributed to Dow, ARCO and the ARB in summarizing their representatives' remarks.

Key points made during this portion of the EMTF meeting are:

— The EMTF should not expect any direct major industrial development just because Alaskan oil was discovered. Local refineries exist to meet local demand regardless of the nature of supply.

— The Dow and ARCO facilities were proposed to satisfy greater local demand for petrochemical products. These facilities do not propose to use crude oil; instead they use naphtha, a by-product.

— Alaskan oil is lower in sulphur content than foreign oil now used.

The errors in this story were brought to our attention by Paul Hughey, general manager of the Contra Costa County Development Association. He advises us that several of the six Bay Area refiners are planning to receive and process Alaskan oil. Reader comments are welcomed and should be directed to the ABAG Director of Public Affairs.

. . . and once again.

Also in the November *Bay View*, we announced that five issues had been selected for study in the Santa Clara Valley Corridor Evaluation at a Sept. 28 public meeting. Several issues were discussed at the meeting. The ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee initially identified five issues for study but, at the request of local jurisdictions, later added two others to their list of "Issues of Regional Significance." The last two issues deal with the location, timing and balance of residential and industrial development.

ABAG testimony helps obtain approval for Pacifica housing project

Pointing out that urgent regional needs such as housing and jobs must be balanced against water quality goals, ABAG recently assisted in obtaining approval for a senior citizens' housing project in Pacifica from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The project, sponsored by Lexington Homes, had been approved by the Pacifica City Council. It had earlier been denied a building permit, from the regional board, however, which has been restricting permits until sewage treatment improvements are completed. A construction delay threatened HUD funding support.

ABAG called attention to the 208 regional water quality plans it is preparing with the regional board and other agencies and said that, as work on these plans proceeds, urgent needs must be balanced with environmental goals.

Following ABAG's statement on the issue, the regional board agreed to exempt the project from its restrictions.

Bay and delta link emphasized to state

The future of San Francisco Bay is closely linked to conditions in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh, according to recent testimony by ABAG in a hearing before the State Water Resources Control Board. The board is examining the delta and marsh.

Representing ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force, 208 coordinator B.J. Miller called for the board to:

— Consider the effects of its decisions on the entire bay system rather than just the delta and marsh.

— Not make final decisions until much more is known about the effects of delta outflow.

Miller also told the board about the 208 Environmental Management Plan for water and air quality and solid waste management that ABAG is preparing for the nine-county San Francisco Bay Area.

$2.7 million budget recommended; drop in federal grants but no dues rate jump

The operating budget recommended by the Executive Director for ABAG's 1977-78 fiscal year totals $2,710,400.

The budget, about $1.2 million less than in 1976-77, will be acted upon by the Executive Board in January and referred to the Feb. 24 General Assembly for adoption. ABAG's total recommended budget is $2,987,300, with $276,900 channeled directly to the nine Bay Area counties under ABAG's Environmental Management Program.

Reductions for next fiscal year are the result of an expected decline in Federal grants to the Association. No increase in the rate of membership dues is being recommended.

Program priorities for the next fiscal year include completion and adoption of the Environmental Management Plan, completion with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission of the Santa Clara County Corridor Evaluation, increasing services to member governments, helping to resolve disputes over major industrial developments, working to reduce the region's earthquake vulnerability, and sustaining a high quality of A-95 reviews.

Joint study examines effects & options of air regulation

At the request of the Board of Directors of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District, ABAG and BAAPCD staffs will cooperate to study the social and economic effects of BAAPCD's new air pollution source review regulation.

The study will include an examination of various technical alternatives in implementing the regulation.

BAAPCD staff will first define and explain each option. ABAG staff will then analyze each of the options in terms of social and economic effects, costs of implementation, and effects on employment, and will identify affected groups in the region.

A final draft of options is expected in January. The completed report will be submitted to ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force for transmittal to the BAAPCD board.

An evaluation of the new source regulation had originally been scheduled to take place as part of the evaluation of the overall Environmental Management Plan. The EMTF has agreed to modify the schedule of the air quality maintenance work program in order to take an earlier look at the effects of implementing the district's new source regulation.

HUD explains use of ABAG housing subsidy plan

James Price of HUD's San Francisco area office

More than 150 local officials and representatives of citizen and community groups attended a meeting December 13 cosponsored by ABAG and HUD to learn how HUD plans to use the housing subsidy distribution system developed by ABAG.

Staff members from HUD and ABAG explained the distribution system and how local governments should apply for the funds.

HUD staff announced at the meeting that the total allocation of housing subsidy funds to cities and counties within ABAG's jurisdiction would be $13.8 million, which is expected to provide assistance to about 4,000 households.

The opening remarks were made by James Price, director of HUD's San Francisco area office. Price had given HUD's approval to the subsidy distribution plan developed by ABAG after the plan had been endorsed by ABAG's member governments.

Under the plan, local governments coordinate their subsidized housing distribution efforts through ABAG.

L & GO refers two issues to Executive Board

ABAG's Executive Board will discuss two matters at its Jan. 20 meeting that were referred to it by the Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee.

L & GO has recommended approval of the legislative advocacy sections of a report calling for ABAG to review and comment on the adequacy of local plans and development proposals for earthquake preparedness. The report recommends that ABAG assist local governments in developing earthquake safety measures at the local level.

The Executive Board will also act on the provisions of a bill developed by ABAG staff for analyzing and developing solutions to solid waste problems previously identified by Bay Area counties as regional in scope. The L & GO recommendations call for legislative recognition of regional solid waste planning and an appropriation of approximately $500,000 from State funds originally intended for the Bay Delta solid waste demonstration project.

current calendar

Medical Advisory Committee	Thursday, Jan. 6, 3 p.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Jan. 12, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee	Thursday, Jan. 13, 3 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, Jan. 20, 7:30 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, Jan. 27, 4 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, Jan. 28, 9 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, Feb. 2, 2 p.m.
Medical Advisory Committee	Thursday, Feb. 3, 3 p.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Feb. 9, 9:30 a.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, Feb. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Human Services Capacity Building Task Force	Wednesday, Feb. 23, 10 a.m.
General Assembly	Thursday, Feb. 24, 8:15 a.m.

Please confirm meeting times by phone.

ABAG ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

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Bay View is published monthly by ABAG, the association of city and county governments in the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay, founded in 1961. Preparation of Bay View is financed in part through grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended; the Environmental Protection Agency under s. 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, and other Federal agencies. For further information on programs mentioned in Bay View, call (415) 841-9730.

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EDA grant actions challenged

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ABAG to review local financing

Regional tax sharing is one option

At the request of the City and County of San Francisco, ABAG will begin an examination of alternative ways of financing local government services in the Bay Area.

The Executive Board agreed at its Jan. 20 meeting to undertake the study on the recommendation of its Work Program & Coordination Committee.

One specific option to be considered is the concept of regional tax-sharing. The Minneapolis-St. Paul area has had good success with such a plan, which distributes 40 percent of revenue generated by new development across the entire region.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors passed a resolution on December 6 calling for ABAG to begin the study. The resolution was sponsored by Supervisor Robert Molinari, and was signed by Mayor George Moscone on December 17.

The study's first step will be a short report identifying the major problems and issues, and the alternatives for dealing with them. That would be followed by a conference of elected officials, legislators and tax experts to discuss the report and agree on steps for developing specific policy and legislative recommendations.

San Francisco Supervisors' resolution, sponsored by John Molinari, calls for an ABAG study of regional tax sharing.

Districts to comment on environmental plan

Special districts in the Bay Area will comment on the recommendations of the environmental management plan during the time allowed for all other agencies to comment, ABAG's Executive Board has decided.

These districts will especially be invited to express their views at an informational General Assembly in February 1978.

The board decided, however, that it would not recommend that special districts become members of ABAG for the purpose of approving and updating the plan. Cities and counties will act on the plan at a special General Assembly in early April 1978.

ABAG

Regional plan update work begins

The Regional Planning Committee has begun the first major update of the Regional Plan in seven years.

The RPC expects to present a formal planning document to the Executive Board later this year.

Since the publication of the Regional Plan in 1970, the completion of other planning programs such as housing, open space and ocean coastline have added to ABAG's policies. The update will compile these statements, other plan amendments, policy precedents set in A-95 reviews, ABAG testimony and resolutions into a single, more comprehensive and current document.

A special subcommittee of the RPC had been working with technical staff in recent months to collect existing ABAG policy and assemble it into a new format. The full committee is now reviewing a working draft and will supervise the preparation of the new document, which will then be submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

Report sets theme for General Assembly

"Are Circumstances Beyond Our Control?" is the title of the report that forms the theme of the 1977 ABAG General Assembly.

The General Assembly will be Thursday, Feb. 24, at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco.

Participants in the day-long conference will discuss how we can act together as a region to: (1) guide new development and enhance existing urban centers, (2) share costs and benefits of new development, and (3) strengthen our ability to implement regional decisions.

U.S. Sen. Edmund S. Muskie will speak at the noon luncheon. Paul R. Shepherd, member of the steering committee of the Bay Area Council, has been added to the morning panel. He joins Bill Press, executive director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, and Dr. Mason Gaffney, professor of economics at the University of California-Riverside, who had been announced as panelists earlier.

Copies of the General Assembly report have been mailed throughout the Bay Area to local elected officials, members of their staffs, and other interested citizens.

Advance registration must be received by Feb. 18 in ABAG offices at the Claremont Hotel. The fee is $20, which includes luncheon. If you have not received a registration form by Feb. 5, contact ABAG's Department of Public Affairs.

Quake report adopted as interim policy

A report on earthquake safety issues and objectives has been adopted as a policy guide by the Executive Board.

The report will serve as an interim guideline and will be submitted by the Regional Planning Committee for addition to ABAG's Regional Plan this fall.

The regional role identified in the report for ABAG includes:

— Reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of local plans and development proposals with respect to earthquake preparedness criteria.

— Assisting local governments in obtaining information and developing earthquake safety measures at the local level.

— Suggesting new earthquake legislation and taking positions or commenting on proposed legislation and regulations.

The subject of earthquake safety was the theme of last year's General Assembly. The report was the first major product of the resolution adopted by the General Assembly for ABAG to give high priority to earthquake safety planning. Reports on the subject will be available at the Feb. 24 General Assembly.

Seminar reviews plans and law

A seminar reviewing recent California court cases as they relate to local government planning will be held Friday, March 4, at the Main Auditorium of the PG&E building, 245 Market Street, San Francisco.

The seminar will focus on examples of specific conflicts concerning local government general plans. For further information, contact the Northern Section, Cal Chapter, American Institute of Planners, c/o Gordon Jacoby, 370 63rd St., Oakland, 94618.

Board requests look at EDA's public works grant criteria

Meetings with the Federal Economic Development Administration have been called for by the Executive Board, out of concern by several member cities that failed to receive any public works project funds from the EDA.

Legislation establishing the $2 billion program had called for 70 percent of the funds to go to cities with high unemployment. Competition among Bay Area cities was high since many of them have unemployment higher than the national average. Among the cities to be denied funds were Berkeley, San Jose and Hayward.

ABAG staff will ask the EDA how it applied criteria for awarding the funds, and explore the possibility of developing an allocation or priority system for the Bay Area based on need. Such a system would be applied to future EDA public works funding, and would be developed by elected officials within the region.

Schedule set for considering issues of environment plan

Members of the Environmental Management Task force will start in-depth consideration of the elements of the environmental management plan this month using a schedule developed by its Planning Procedures Committee.

The schedule outlines the dates for briefing EMTF members on the goals and programs of each of the seven environmental management plans, the specific environmental problems facing the Bay Area, alternative solutions, and presentation of the preliminary overall environmental management plan.

The task force to date has been primarily concerned with setting the operational and approval process of the EMP, because of the long-range significance of the planning program.

The schedule begins with the task force's Feb. 9 meeting, at which the surface runoff program organization, plan approval process, and several other issues will be discussed. This fall all preliminary plans will be presented to the EMTF.

Four sites evaluated for new PG&E plant

The State Energy Commission has asked ABAG to review four alternate locations for a new gas turbine and steam electrical generating plant proposed by Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

PG&E has suggested four possible sites for the new plant: below Potrero Hill in San Francisco on the site of an existing PG&E power plant; Visitacion Point in Brisbane; Oyster Point in South San Francisco, and near an existing sewage treatment plant in north San Jose.

ABAG's review is to encompass impacts on air quality, water quality, and water use as they affect the objectives of ABAG's environmental management plan, electrical demand forecasts as they relate to population growth, solid waste, visual impact, and the procedures used by PG&E in selecting the four proposed sites from an overall list of 52 sites in its service area.

In testimony before the energy commission on Jan. 13, ABAG called attention to its environmental management program and outlined how the program might affect such projects as the PG&E plant.

McKoy heads State committee

ABAG's Director of Planning and Programming, John "Skip" McKoy, will represent California's 25 regional councils of government and will serve as chairperson of the State Advisory Committee on Social Profiles.

The Committee will serve as an advisory group to the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, assisting OPR in developing indicators for statewide social planning.

Serving with McKoy on the committee will be representatives from State, county and municipal governments along with community groups.

Key features of the planning process developed by the Planning Procedures Committee include briefs of basic information on each element of the plan. The briefs will also be submitted to the program's advisory committees so that ABAG technical staff can respond before submitting information to the task force.

ABAG seeks to clarify solid waste law

Discussions have begun with key legislators for sponsorship of a bill to clarify current provisions of State law on solid waste planning.

The bill would provide for ABAG to develop a regional plan to address issues identified in county solid waste plans as regional in scope. The regional solid waste management plan would have to be consistent with the air quality and water quality plans being developed by local governments and regional agencies under ABAG's direction.

Sponsorship of the bill was approved by a unanimous vote of the Executive Board last month.

current calendar

Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Feb. 9, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee	Thursday, Feb. 10, 3:00 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, Feb. 17, 4:00 p.m.
Human Services Capacity Building Task Force	Wednesday, Feb. 23, 10:00 a.m.
General Assembly	Thursday, Feb. 24, 8:15 a.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, Feb. 25, 9:30 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, Mar. 2, 2:00 p.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Mar. 9, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee/ Regional Delegates Forum	Thursday, Mar. 10, 3:00 p.m.

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ABAG projects low growth for Bay Area

"Series 3" future study: people, housing, jobs

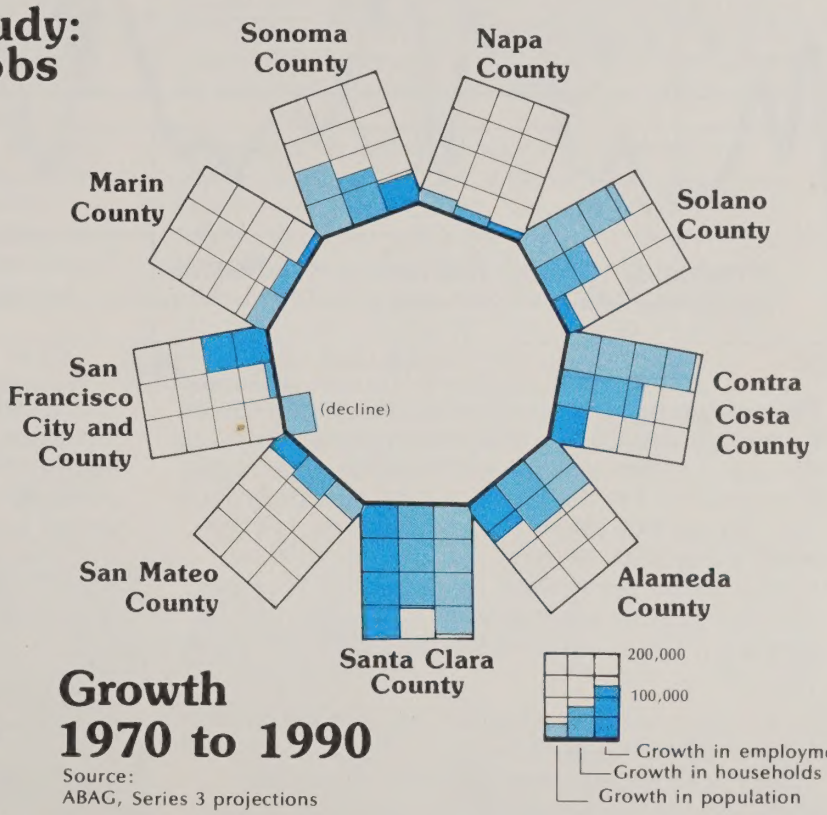
Slower growth rates, longer work trips, more commuters to San Francisco, and 23 per cent more people in the labor market by the turn of the century.

Those are a few of the projections contained in a provisional report approved for release to local jurisdictions by the ABAG Regional Planning Committee early in March. Reviews by Bay Area cities and counties will lead to publication of the final set of projections later this year. A summary, entitled Provisional Series 3 Projections, is available through ABAG for $2.

"Series 3" is ABAG's latest study of the Bay Area's population, housing, and employment picture to the year 2000.

It is the first such study to use existing local development policies as a base for its projections. During the past year, ABAG staff worked with officials in nearly every jurisdiction in the region to determine those policies.

The projections reveal some important considerations that local Bay Area governments will have to face in the next 23 years. For example,



Growth 1970 to 1990

Source:
ABAG, Series 3 projections

the number of households in the Bay region will increase substantially (although the size of households will grow smaller as the birth rate declines), and as many as 595,000 more housing units throughout the Bay Area may be needed by 1990.

Santa Clara and Contra Costa will add more people than other counties in the region through 1990. Solano and Sonoma are expected to have the greatest percentage increases, however. San Fran-

ABAG

(continued from page 1)

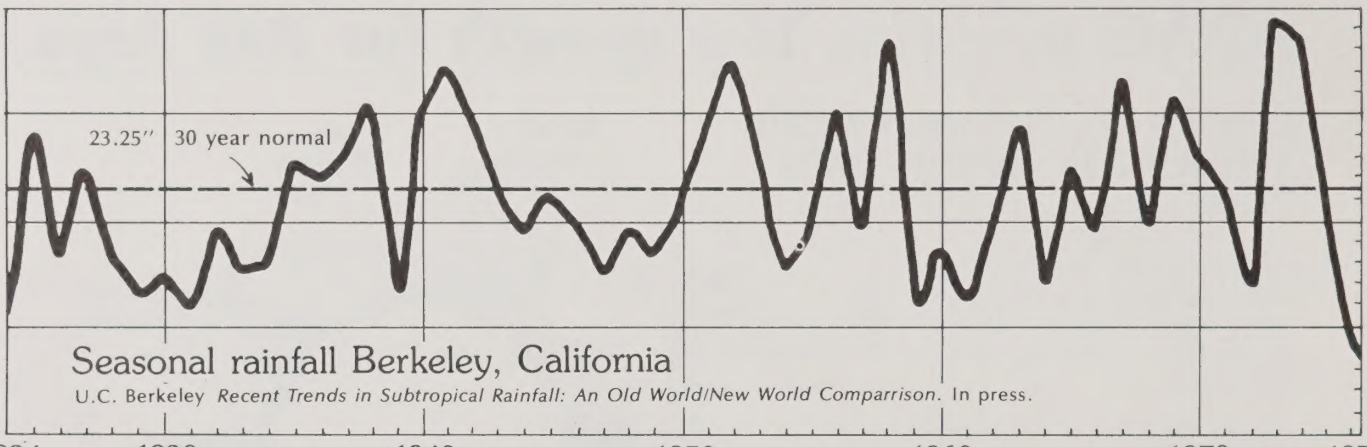
Study forecasts to 2000

cisco is expected to lose about 30,000 people from its 1975 population but will continue to grow as a job-market center. The result? More commuters heading into the city. People will generally travel greater distances to work throughout the Bay Area.

"Series 3" projects a slowdown in the Bay Area's population growth over the next 23 years. Estimates for the year 2000 range from 5.4 to 6.1 million, compared to today's population of 4.9 million. Earlier population studies by ABAG and by the State Department of Finance projected much higher growth rates, with estimates as high as 7.6 million persons by 2000. "Series 3" assumes a continued low birth rate, reflecting both regional and national trends.

The population's median age will increase from today's 25½ to 33 by 1990, putting about 23 per cent more people in the labor market.

Drought spurs water reclamation projects



Throughout its history, California has been plagued by periods of drought. Researchers, by reading data on agricultural yields and studying tree rings, have estimated rainfall records back to 1000 B.C. Very dry periods seem to occur in this part of the world every 20 to 30 years, and periods with subnormal rainfall have lasted an average of 14 years. Although no one can predict how long the current drought will last, one sure fact emerges: our supply of water is finite.

While local, state, and federal offices grapple with the immediate water shortage, an ABAG study looks to the future. When will our demand for water exceed our supply? Can we avoid or at least delay the need for new dams and well sites through sound water conservation and reclamation practices? Will Bay Area residents still use water sparingly when it begins to rain again?

Data being compiled for the study by J. B. Gilbert and Associates under a $97,000 contract with ABAG will provide the basis for the water conservation, re-use, and supply element of the association's Environmental Management Plan. Although the work will not be completed for several months, preliminary projections indicate that water demand will exceed the supply in some parts of the Bay Area in the foreseeable future, given current usage rates.

Another finding is that, although there are several wastewater reclamation projects existing or under construction in the Bay Area, only about three percent of the region's total wastewater supply is being used. Strict public health requirements have impeded a greater use of wastewater for agriculture, but research in progress on the effects of wastewater irrigation of crops could change those standards.

ABAG's study indicates that the Bay Area's use of reclaimed wastewater could increase to 20 percent of the total wastewater supply by 1985. Depending on increased funding, public interest, and demand, there might be even greater use.

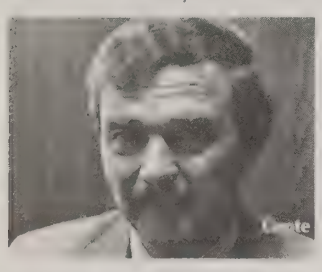
The oldest water re-use project is in San Francisco, where a million gallons a day of reclaimed wastewater have been used to fill lakes and to water Golden Gate Park since 1932. Contra Costa County is constructing a highly advanced treatment plant that will recycle 15 million gallons of wastewater a day for industrial cooling in the Martinez area. Palo Alto's facility, when completed, will inject two million gallons of treated wastewater a day into ground water supplies to retard saltwater intrusion from the Bay.

Marin County has several projects underway and is using wastewater effluent to irrigate parks and golf courses in the Las Gallinas area.

ABAG - OPR begin industrial site study

Bay Area planned industrial sites will be linked to environmental protection standards in a pilot project for California being undertaken by ABAG and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research.

OPR Director Bill Press and ABAG President Lenard E. Grote, in announcing the joint study, said it would be funded by an OPR grant of $25,000 from HUD 701 monies and an ABAG match of $12,500.



"We want to help industry choose suitable locations for development and, if possible, streamline the permit process," Grote said. The Pleasant Hill councilman added that the two agencies were prompted to begin the study after Dow Chemical Company experienced permit approval difficulties while trying to locate in southern Solano County.

"It is unthinkable that this area should lose such significant sources of employment based on a single-purpose review," he said. "Industry should be told in advance what permits are required for a particular property and what criteria will be used in granting them for areas where environmental protection is critical."

The study will use city and county codes and zoning ordinances and State and regional regulations in developing its recommendations. It will also consider how to streamline the permit process, improve the content of environmental impact reports, and coordinate decisions made by agencies that must issue permits.

Overseeing the project, which will take several months to complete, will be an augmented subcommittee of the ABAG Regional Planning Committee. RPC Chairperson Susanne Wilson, vice mayor of San Jose, will co-chair the subcommittee with Grote. Eleven additional members will be recommended for confirmation by the ABAG Executive Board at its March 17 meeting.

At press time, nine had been selected: Albany Mayor Joyce Jackson; San Bruno Mayor Margaret Kozkowski; Napa County Supervisor John Tuteur; John F. Crowley, secretary-treasurer, San Francisco Labor Council; Daniel T. Daggett, vice president and general manager, Southern Pacific Industrial Development Company; Lila Gonzalez, La Confederacion de la Raza Unida; Michael Peevey, executive director, California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance; Angelo Siracusa, executive director, Bay Area Council; and Donald Vial, director of the California State Department of Industrial Relations.

Nearly 400 persons attending ABAG's General Assembly last month heard U.S. Senator Edmund S. Muskie stress his continued strong support of environmental quality: "The two major environmental regulatory statutes — clean air and clean water — are in Congress for review and extension. They are vulnerable targets, if we don't exercise the will and determination to retain and strengthen them. We have had less than three years of progress toward real environmental balance. We are far from achieving that balance — yet we are now being asked to abandon this modest progress and return to some phony balance where all the cards are stacked against environmental considerations. It is time to establish a national measure for growth. We can no longer have, in the absence of national policy, regions of this country competing with each other for economic growth by promising weaker environmental regulations."

Earlier, the Assembly heard Professor Mason Gaffney from University of California, Riverside; Bill Press, director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; and Paul Shepherd, vice president, Milton Meyer and Company voice their concerns on government issues.

Gaffney urged legislators not to do away with the property tax which he said is "the only instrument" that mandates landowners to pay for services. Press said local governments should work together and that the State must recognize the need for the region. He described a "complete lack of certainty" about where industries can locate and the importance of the ABAG-OPR study on industrial siting. Shepherd also stressed the business community's uncertainty about government development policies, "which eats at investment like a cancer." He emphasized the need for a "clearly stated permit process." The Assembly's round-table discussions yielded some strongly held opinions, being analyzed by ABAG staff for future publication. Basically, participants favored a state tax reform study and regional compensation to local entities which allow unpleasant but necessary facilities that benefit other jurisdictions. On the other hand, there was mixed response to the idea of compensating areas which forego economic development to preserve the environment.

Washington Star Syndicate, Inc.

Top local administrators participate in EMP

Bay Area county administrators and city managers — with their experience and knowledge of local government — are providing key advice on ABAG's environmental management plan issues, particularly those that will affect plan implementation. They will also inform elected officials in their jurisdictions about progress in developing the plan.

So far, two meetings have been held by county administrators and city managers, or their designated representatives, and ABAG staff. The next meeting is set for April 1. Louis Shepard, San Pablo city manager, was named chairman at the first meeting.

Participating county administrators (or representatives) are: Roland Mayne, Alameda; Arthur Will, Contra Costa; Albert Haberger, Napa; Max Meyer, San Mateo; David Balmer, Solano. Representing city managers' associations are: Richard Turnland, Alameda; Louis Shepard, Contra Costa; Vernon Hazen, Marin; Walter Graham, Napa-Solano-Yolo; Donald Weidner, San Mateo; Robert Quinlan, Santa Clara; Melvin Davis, Sonoma.

Current calendar

Executive Board	Thursday, Mar. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Legislation & Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, Mar. 24, 4 p.m.
• MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, Mar. 25, 9:30 a.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	Tuesday, Mar. 29, 7:30 p.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Mar. 30, 9:30 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, Apr. 6, 2 p.m.
EMTF Public Participation Committee	Wednesday, Apr. 13, 8:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, Apr. 13, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program & Coordination Committee	Thursday, Apr. 14, 2:15 p.m.
Library Task Force	Friday, Apr. 15, 9:30 a.m.
Human Services Capacity Building Task Force	Wednesday, Apr. 20, 10 a.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	Wednesday, Apr. 20, 1:30 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, Apr. 21, 7:30 p.m.

Please confirm meeting times by phone.

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What's your water ration?

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Bay View
April 1977
Monthly publication of the Association of Bay Area Governments

Solano County joins ABAG

By a majority vote of its Board of Supervisors, Solano County on April 5 became the eighth Bay Area county to join ABAG. The county's membership, effective July 1, will give ABAG a record number of city and county members — eight of nine counties and 87 of 93 cities.

ABAG President Lenard Grote, Pleasant Hill councilman, said, "I'm delighted by Solano's decision. Joining ABAG will give them a stronger voice in environmental planning and in industrial siting. In turn, ABAG will benefit through Solano's participation in decisions affecting the entire Bay Area."

Introducing the resolution to join ABAG Supervisor Richard Brann said, "Solano needs a forum for discussing common problems in the Bay Area."

Board Chairman Thomas Hannigan noted that Solano County relies heavily on Federal grants, all of which must pass through ABAG's A-95 review process. "We pay for these reviews now anyhow," he said. He added that Solano should have its views directly represented in major issues confronting ABAG. Supervisor Larry Asera, who initiated the move to join ABAG, observed that the association "is important for the county in two major areas — environmental protection and in the delivery of health services. We need a voice in these matters.

Two supervisors, Wallace Brazelton and Robert Scofield, opposed joining ABAG. Scofield commented that he thinks ABAG "is part of a communist plot to establish dictatorial control in the country while setting up a one-world government."

Brazelton said that voting to join ABAG would "shackle two-thirds of Solano County to interests that don't care about agriculture or Solano County."

Solano County has a population of 197,000 people Many people don't realize that the county has the highest percentage of government jobs in the region, with 49 percent of its residents employed at State and Federal facilities, such as Travis Air Force Base.

Because of the large areas of level terrain, Solano County is of high interest to residential and industrial developers. It was, of course, the scene of recent controversy when Dow Chemical Company decided to withdraw plans for a huge petrochemical plant.

AIRPORT NOISE STANDARDS proposed by the State were reviewed by the Association's Regional Airport Systems Study Committee at its May 15 meeting. The following statement was approved: The need for noise standards is recognized. The method for measuring aviation noise should be standardized with the measurement of other noise so the total noise impact on an area can be evaluated or estimated for a given level of activity. If additional legislation is needed to accomplish this, it should be forthcoming. The review of the criterion noise levels should be conducted by the State periodically. A mandatory review should be conducted every five years and a yearly review is recommended if warranted by complaints. Administration and enforcement of standards should logically be at the Regional or State level rather than with the counties and airports as the State proposes.
Representatives of the communities of Newark and Fremont testified to the committee on the adverse effects a major regional airport facility would have on the residents of the South Bay. Speakers expressed the need for criteria, acceptable to the citizens of the area, to be developed by the ABAG-BASAR study that will provide a rational approach to locating future airports.

1970 CENSUS CONFERENCE for all users of Census data will be held on Thursday, June 11, 1970, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Auditorium (26th floor), Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, 140 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco. The conference, similar to one held in San Joaquin County in April, is co-sponsored by the Association, the Bureau of the Census and other organizations.

ADULT CRIME PREVENTION AND TREATMENT Steering Committee's first project will examine alternatives in treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. Detoxification centers, community treatment centers and work programs, and the O R citation process will be among the alternatives examined. Committee members are: Chairman Jan Marinissen, American Friends Service Committee; Captain Jon Arca, Oakland Police Department; Ken Babb, S. F. Bail Project; Judge Robert K. Barber, Alameda Superior Court; Rev. Larry Bauch, Assoc. Community Rehabilitation Enterprises; Judge Allen Broussard, Oakland-Piedmont Municipal Court; Atklin Brown, Criminal Attorney; Chief John Fabbri, Fremont Police Department; Don Helbush, Director, San Mateo County Probation Department; Hal Hubbell, State Dept. of Corrections; Walt Littrell, Walden House; Betty Malloy, Contra Costa County Probation Dept; Cal Monson, Martinez City Manager; George Ortez, North Bay Human Development Corp.; Bob Ray, Self Advancement Through Education; Arnold Scheer, S. F. Vocational Rehabilitation; Jack Weir, Alameda County Welfare Dept.; Faye Williams, Urban League; George Williams, Santa Clara Probation Dept.; Ernie Zunino, Marin County Chief Criminal Deputy D. A.

Water rations for 70 percent of Bay residents

Bay Area communities are coping with the drought in a number of ways, depending on their individual water supplies and how they can best measure consumption. Water conservation may become a permanent way of life, however, and specific recommendations on water conservation, as well as reuse, and supply, will form an important element of ABAG's environmental management plan.

As of April 1, 3.5 million people, about 70 percent of the Bay Area's population, were living with mandatory water rationing. Nearly all the remaining areas have ration plans ready to go into effect in the next few months.

San Francisco, whose Hetch Hetchy reservoir system provides the largest water supply in Northern California, adopted a mandatory 25 percent cutback last month. The rationing affects 1.8 million people, including all San Francisco residents, plus cities in San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda Counties supplied by Hetch Hetchy. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission voted for a 25 percent cutback, rather than per person or per household allotments, mainly because of the expense and unreliability of monitoring consumption in thousands of apartment houses that do not have individual meters.

Marin County Water District was the first in the state to mandate rationing on a per gallon, per person basis. The average 40 gallons per day allotment for each of Marin's 170,000 residents amounts to a 57 percent reduction and is apparently the most stringent limit in the state. Residents are cooperating so well that the district is pumping only about nine million gallons per day, three million less than the maximum daily amount allowed under rationing.

The **North Marin County Water District,** serving Novato and West Marin, enacted a 30 percent cut in water use, effective April 5. In addition, Novato may have a 50 gallon per day limit per person imposed on June 15.

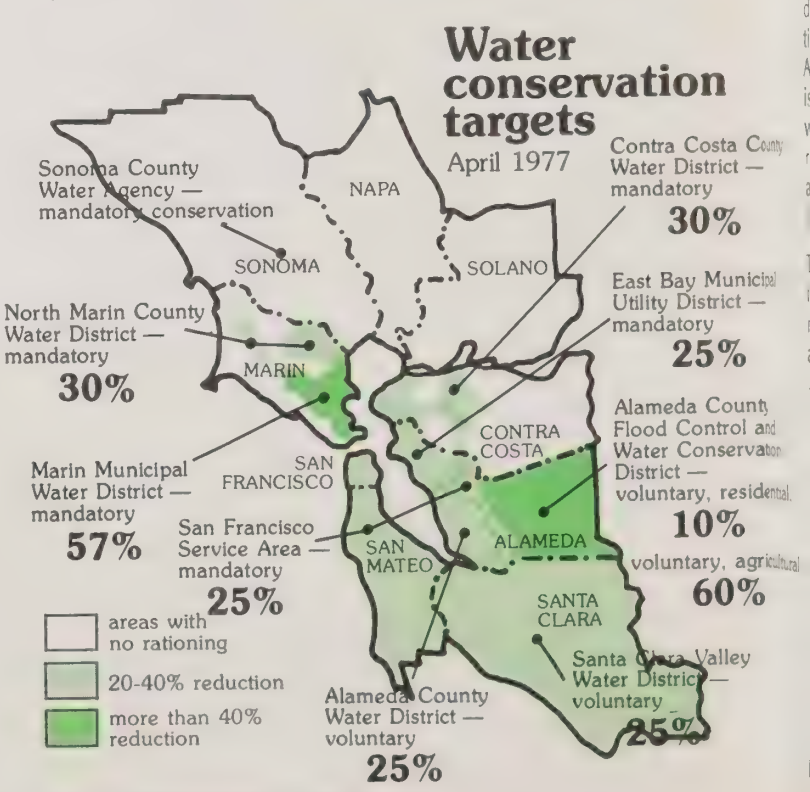
The **East Bay Municipal Utility District** opted to ration water on a per household basis, using an average of three persons per unit. Since February, residents have been allowed 280 gallons per household a day, including 100 gallons for exterior watering. This amounted to a 25 percent cutback, but as Bayview went to press, the district was ready to impose a 35 to 40 percent cut.

Contra Costa County Water District officials believe their rationing program is the most realistic of all. Water is allotted to 180,000 customers based on how much they used last year; the larger the amount, the greater the cutback. The district contends it is easier and fairer for large homeowners, with extensive landscaping, to reduce water use than for small householders to trim their already low use. Also Contra Costa allows its users to "bank" their water. Customers may save part of their monthly allotment from one month to the next. General Manager John Divito says, "We let the user manage his own bank account bucket."

The **Alameda County Water District** (serving Fremont, Newark, and Union City) and the Santa Clara Valley Water District (serving San Jose, Cupertino, Santa Clara) are both operating on 25 percent voluntary cutbacks. These districts both obtain water from the South Bay Aqueduct, which is controlled by the State. The Alameda County district plans to begin mandatory rationing June 1, but the Santa Clara Valley district has no rationing plans. The South Bay Aqueduct also supplies a third district, the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District. This agency has asked its 105,000 users in Livermore Valley to reduce consumption voluntarily by 10 percent and its agricultural users to cut back 60 percent.

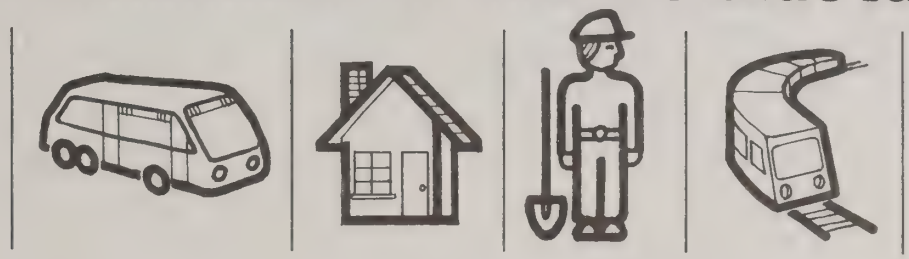
Sonoma County has mandated water conservation for residential use, but has postponed rationing until June or later in the summer, depending on the water supply.

Napa and **Solano Counties** have both asked for voluntary water cutbacks, but neither has initiated rationing because their major supply, Lake Berryessa, is still 60 percent full.



Source: California Department of Water Resources

More commuters in Santa Clara's future



By 1990, more and more of Santa Clara County's population will live in the southern areas of Gilroy, San Martin, and Morgan Hill and will be commuting, primarily by auto, to jobs in the north county areas of Palo Alto, San Jose, and Mountain View.

Continued competition among jurisdictions for more industrial development could result by 1990 in many more jobs than Santa Clara County residents can fill. Commuters from surrounding counties would have to fill those jobs.

If the county's highway system is enlarged to meet the growing number of commuters, an expanded bus fleet of 1,500 buses, over the 256 bus system today, would capture only about four percent of the total daily trips people make. If the county built a 55-mile-long light rail transit system, this would increase to 8 to 10 percent of the total daily trips. People will still depend on their cars.

These are some of the recently released findings of the Santa Clara Corridor Evaluation being conducted by ABAG and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) under the direction of the ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee. The study team is investigating the future of Santa Clara County's water, sewer, and transportation needs and will recommend policies that ABAG and MTC will use as guidelines for future regional decisions on meeting these needs.

The Joint Policy Committee, composed mainly of local elected officials serving on ABAG and MTC, is now seeking public comment on nine proposed alternatives and will meet at 9:30 a.m. Thursday, April 28 in the Santa Clara County Civic Center in San Jose.

The committee will consider which features of the nine alternatives already studied should be examined in greater detail in the next phase of the corridor evaluation.

The ABAG/MTC study team based its recommendations on an analysis of the effects of projected population and job growth of Santa Clara County by 1990, using both the general plans of the cities and ABAG's Series 3 projections for the entire bay region. The study tested alternatives, using the population ranges of 1.4 million to 1.8 million people, compared to today's population of 1.2 million. It examined employment ranges of from 670,000 to 870,000 jobs. Today there are 437,000 jobs in Santa Clara County. The study's alternatives range from building no more freeways to full-scale freeway development; from having no additional public transit to reliance on highly technical transit systems; and from building no new water and wastewater facilities to meeting all demands to serve new growth.

The study team's recommendations of what should **not** be studied in detail in the next phase reflect the overall slowdown in growth for the Bay Area in the next two decades. For example, the team found it would require 1.8 million people and 862,000 jobs in Santa Clara to support a 114-mile-long rail transit system in the corridor. Since this is the highest population estimate, and a more likely figure is less than 1.6 million people, the study recommends no further study of building such an extensive system.

The study found that a 55-mile-long light rail system, using narrow vehicles, similar to street-cars that travel about 25 miles per hour, could attract 8 to 10 percent of the total daily trips people make, if there's a population base of about 1.6 million people. This would mean that cities would concentrate their development in areas around the system and that there be a slowdown in further highway construction. A feeder system of 1,200 buses would be needed to supplement the light rail system.

The study shows that Santa Clara's water supply, based on current usage, is adequate only for present development plans. With a 15 percent conservation effort, however, the county could postpone finding a new water source for new developments for a number of years. The Palo Alto wastewater plant will need expansion, the study notes, but this could be delayed beyond 1990 with greater conservation and recycling measures.

After the Joint Policy Committee decides which of the proposed alternatives should be investigated in detail the study team will complete its work, which will lead to final policy recommendations for the Santa Clara Corridor.

ABAG helps citizen group projects

ABAG's Citizen Alliance Progam is ready to help citizen groups produce public meetings, workshops, and seminars on any topic considered of importance to the region. ABAG staff will help set up the program, as well as produce brochures, directories, or information pamphlets on the subject.

Citizen groups may submit applications by May 2 for programs they plan to hold between July 1 and December 31. The applications will be reviewed by ABAG's Citizen Services Committee, chaired by El Cerrito Mayor Richard Bartke.

The purpose of the Citizen Alliance Program is to educate citizens and to encourage them to seek solutions to regional problems. A brochure describing details of the program is available from ABAG.

Some of the projects ABAG has co-sponsored in the past are a conference on problems relating to the Bay; and workshops to help solve problems of Indian people living in cities; and a conference on housing and the environment — exploring the middle ground.

current calendar

Human Services Capacity Building Task Force	**Wednesday, Apr. 20, 10:00 a.m.**
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	**Thursday, Apr. 28, 9:30 a.m.**
Legislation & Governmental Organization Committee	**Thursday, Apr. 28, 4:00 p.m.**
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	**Friday, Apr. 29, 9:30 a.m.**
Regional Planning Committee	**Wednesday, May 4, 2:00 p.m.**
Medical Advisory Committee	**Thursday, May 5, 3:00 p.m.**
Environmental Management Task Force	**Wednesday, May 11, 9:30 a.m.**
Work Program & Coordination Committee	**Thursday, May 12, 3:00 p.m.**
Citizen Services Committee	**Thursday, May 19, 1:30 p.m.**

Please confirm meeting times by phone.

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Bay View is published monthly by ABAG, the association of city and county governments in the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay, founded in 1961. Preparation of Bay View is financed in part through grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency under s. 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, and other Federal agencies. For further information on programs mentioned in Bay View, call (415) 841-9730

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Emergency moves for critically ill

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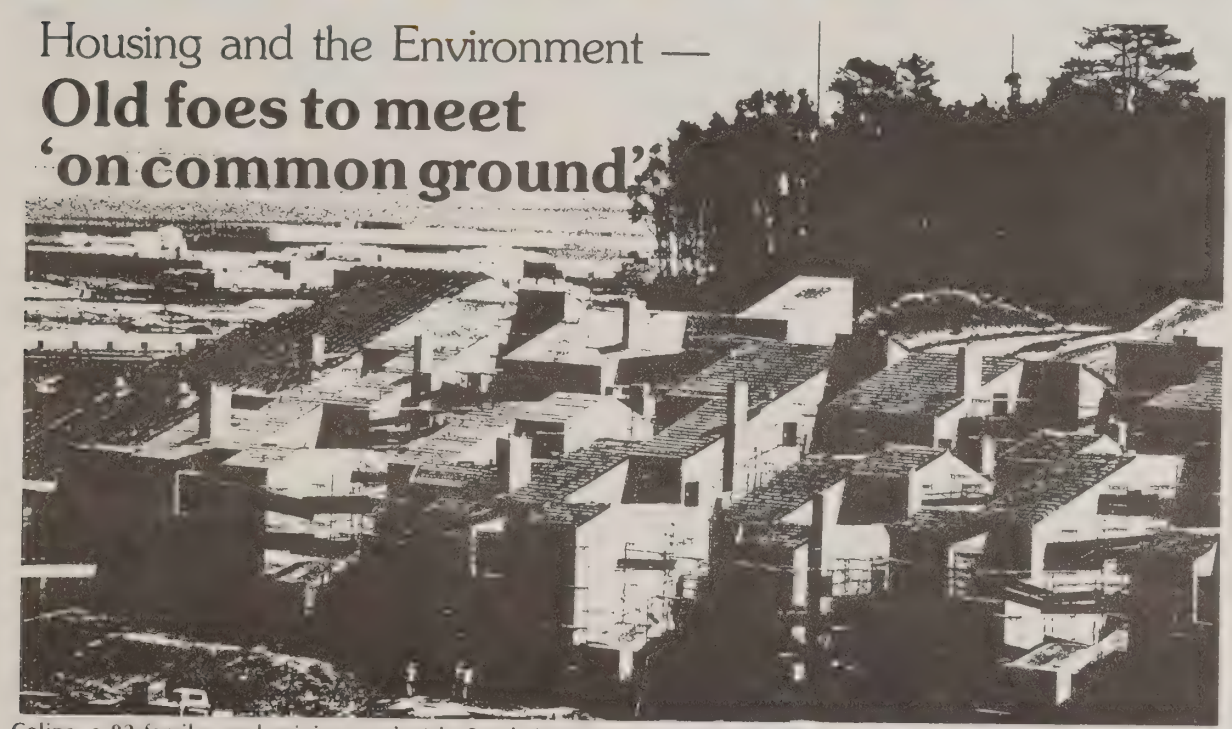
Bay View
May 1977
Monthly publication of the Association of Bay Area Governments

Housing and the Environment —

Old foes to meet 'on common ground'



Colina, a 92-family condominium project in South San Francisco, completed in 1976 by Grubb & Ellis Realty Fund II, a California limited partnership.

Developers and environmentalists, two long-time adversaries, will come together Saturday, June 4, in a conference "to explore the common ground." Co-sponsored by ABAG, the conference will be held from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Chabot College auditorium, Hayward. San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson will be the keynote speaker.

Both developers and environmentalists recognize that today's steadily growing population, soaring building costs, and high interest rates are rapidly creating a housing crisis, and that something has to be done to reduce protracted battles before legislative bodies and in the courts.

Developers now want to know where they can build homes without harming the environment, while environmental groups realize that continued opposition to more developments eventually may deny housing to many people. The challenge both sides recognize is to find locations where they agree developments can and should go. The most apparent "common ground" in the Bay Area is vacant land within urban areas which has been bypassed in outward expansion to the suburbs and which has valuable potential for new housing.

(Continued on page 3)

ABAG

What we can learn from the drought

Even when it rains again, the water hardships in the Bay Area will not be soon forgotten. The question is: What can we learn from the drought? How can we change and improve our water supply systems and instill permanent conservation habits to avoid another severe water shortage? These are issues ABAG hopes to examine through a $205,000 grant it is seeking from the National Science Foundation.

In the Bay Area more than 80 separate agencies distribute water. The drought has pointed up all too clearly the lack of ties among these systems and the dearth of water supply planning for the region. The sum of supplies in each district does not represent all the water available to the Bay region because of the few ties among systems. Only now are efforts being made to transport water to severely affected areas, such as Marin County, from other sources.

Water conservation is being promoted widely during the drought, but no one knows how effective the different conservation programs are, which ones the public is reacting to most favorably, or which will become part of our lifestyles.

The drought has also generated arguments over user priority, and who should bear the cuts — agriculture, fisheries, residents? ABAG will examine all of these problems if awarded the NSF grant.

Region wins high share of HUD planning money

Nine Bay Area cities and counties recently won a total of $255,000 in comprehensive planning assistance (701) funds from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). This is 36 percent of the total $710,500 which OPR dispensed throughout the state in 701 money from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ABAG supported eight of the winning grant applications. At its March 17 meeting, the Executive Board reviewed 22 applications from Bay Area cities and counties for 701 funds and recommended that nine be given high priority for funding. Only one of those recommended was not approved by OPR.

The money, with added local funds, will be used as follows: **Santa Clara County:** $70,000 to test how to make local plans for land use, economic development, and full employment consistent with each other. **Berkeley:** $40,000 for a neighborhood economic development project in the Sacramento Street area. **San Mateo County:** $30,000 for comprehensive analysis of development review process with intent of linking it to general plan and community development. **Marin County:** $30,000 to devise local solutions for production of low and moderate income housing. **Fairfield:** $25,000 for fiscal accounting system to evaluate costs and revenue needs of new urban development. **Pleasanton:** $15,000 to study effects of growth management program on the community and its ability to implement general plan goals. **San Pablo:** $18,000 to inform persons affected by Bayview Redevelopment Plan of available housing programs. **Hayward:** $15,000 to establish a land bank to provide appropriate sites to developers of low and moderate income housing. **Cotati:** $12,000 for action plan to implement the Cotati housing element.

ABAG interns turn on to local government

Young and experienced? You bet. Pictured at left are four of the five graduate students who are working in local Bay Area governments as part of a minority internship program, jointly sponsored by ABAG and funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The five have been putting at least 15 hours a week in their jobs since last December 1 and will work until June 30. They are: (top photo, left) Dianne McClennon, UC, Berkeley, who is coordinating a human needs assessment program for Emeryville; (right) Laura Yoshii, California State, Hayward, who's an administrative aide to Union City's director of Human Services. (Bottom photo, left) Steve Yokoi, San Jose State, who's doing policy and management research for the city of San Jose; (right) Elaine Ferguson, California State, Hayward, who analyzes budgets for the City Manager of Berkeley. Not pictured is William Jackson, Stanford Graduate School of Business, who's on special assignment for the City Manager of Palo Alto. Ferguson, McClennon, and Jackson will graduate in June and be ready for full-time jobs. For more information on them, call Cecilia Arroyo at ABAG, 841-9730.

Life rides on emergency care transfers

When Jennifer Ryan was born six weeks early, she weighed less than four pounds. The local hospital where she was born immediately made arrangements with the Infant Medical Dispatch Center to have her transferred to Mt. Zion Hospital in San Francisco — the closest that could give her specialized critical care. Every year about 2,000 newborn infants in the Bay Area need specialized intensive care that only certain hospitals are equipped to give.

In addition to newborn medical emergencies, four other kinds of critical medical situations demand immediate intensive care in specialized hospital facilities: severe burns, coronary attacks, critical traumas, and spinal cord injuries. Transferring patients to hospitals equipped to handle them can mean the difference between life and death.

ABAG recently finished compiling comprehensive guidelines for Bay Area physicians and hospitals to follow in deciding when to transfer patients suffering from any of the five emergencies. Dr. Richard Shoop, chairman of ABAG's Medical Advisory Committee, led the effort. The guidelines have won praise from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), which funded ABAG's work.

Dr. David R. Boyd, director of HEW's division of emergency medical services, said the transfer guidelines "are the best I've seen yet . . . and should save lives."

The transfer guidelines outline the conditions that require specialized critical care in each of the five medical emergencies, list specific hospitals within the Bay region that are equipped to give such care, and state procedures for transferring patients.

The transfer guidelines list 14 hospitals in the Bay Area that offer specialized care to critically ill newborns, six with tertiary facilities to treat severe burn patients, 17 for critical coronary patients, and one (the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center) which gives tertiary care for spinal cord injuries. Only one hospital in the region, San Francisco General, has a separate and complete trauma care center. ABAG concluded, however, that most critically injured patients can be cared for adequately in other hospitals with special expertise in trauma care.

ABAG's medical advisory committee has approved the transfer guidelines for the critical neonate, burn, and spinal cord injured patients, and will meet in June to review the guidelines for transferring critical trauma and coronary patients. Emergency Medical Care Committees in each county must also approve the guidelines.

A patient transfer via a Ft. Ord Army helicopter at the Santa Clara Valley Medical Center helipad in San Jose. — Valley Medical Center photo.

(continued from page 1)

Conference on where to build

Hayward Mayor Ilene Weinreb will greet conference participants, and Mary Davey, Santa Clara County Economic and Social Opportunities, Inc., will open the meeting.

Marjorie Evans, Bank of America; Dennis O'Brien, Associated Building Industry of Northern California; Bill Press, Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research; and Dwight Steele, Sierra Club, will lead a panel on "defining the common ground."

"Looking at reality" will be a second panel topic, with Jack Brito, Mexican-American Community Services Agency; Nina Gruen, market analyst; Wilbur Hamilton, director, San Francisco Redevelopment Agency; Tito Patri, designer.

"Making change happen" is a third panel topic, led by Gerson Bakar, California Housing Council; John Opperman, chairman, United California Mortgage Company; Paul Sedway, planner; and Stanley Smith, San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council.

Ted Dienstfrey, California Housing Council, will summarize the afternoon workshops, and Helen Burke, Sierra Club, will lead a consensus discussion.

Nights of the roundtables come again

What are the environmental problems facing the Bay Area and what can we do to control them? These questions are topics of the second series of roundtable discussions that ABAG will sponsor for local officials and citizen groups in each of the nine Bay Area counties in May and June. These public discussions are a vital part of developing an environmental management plan for the region.

Members of ABAG's environmental management task force in each county, plus staff members from county departments and ABAG, will discuss specific problems the Bay Area faces in solving air and water pollution and solid waste management. Participants at the meeting then will be asked what they consider to be environmental problems in their communities and to give their reactions to various measures to control them.

Creating an environmental management plan is the Bay Area's chance to set its own course in determining how to improve and maintain environmental quality and at the same time balance the needs for economic growth and housing. Citizens' ideas and participation are essential.

The dates and locations of the roundtables in each county are:
Napa: May 18, Board of Supervisors chambers;
Sonoma: May 19, Altimira School Library, Sonoma;
Contra Costa: May 25, Pleasant Hill Community Recreation Center;
Santa Clara: May 25, San Jose City Library;
Solano: May 25, Foley Cultural Center, Vallejo;
San Mateo: May 26, Burlingame City Library;
San Francisco: June 1, location to be set.
Marin: June 2, Redwood High School; Larkspur;
Alameda: June 9, Hayward Centennial Hall.
All the discussions will begin at 7:30 p.m.

Current calendar

Citizen Services Committee	Thursday, May 19, 1:30 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, May 19, 7:30 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, May 27, 9:30 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, June 1, 2:00 p.m.
Medical Advisory Committee	Thursday, June 2, 3:00 p.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, June 8, 9:30 a.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	Wednesday, June 8, 1:00 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, June 16, 7:30 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, June 23, 4:00 p.m.

Please confirm meeting times by phone

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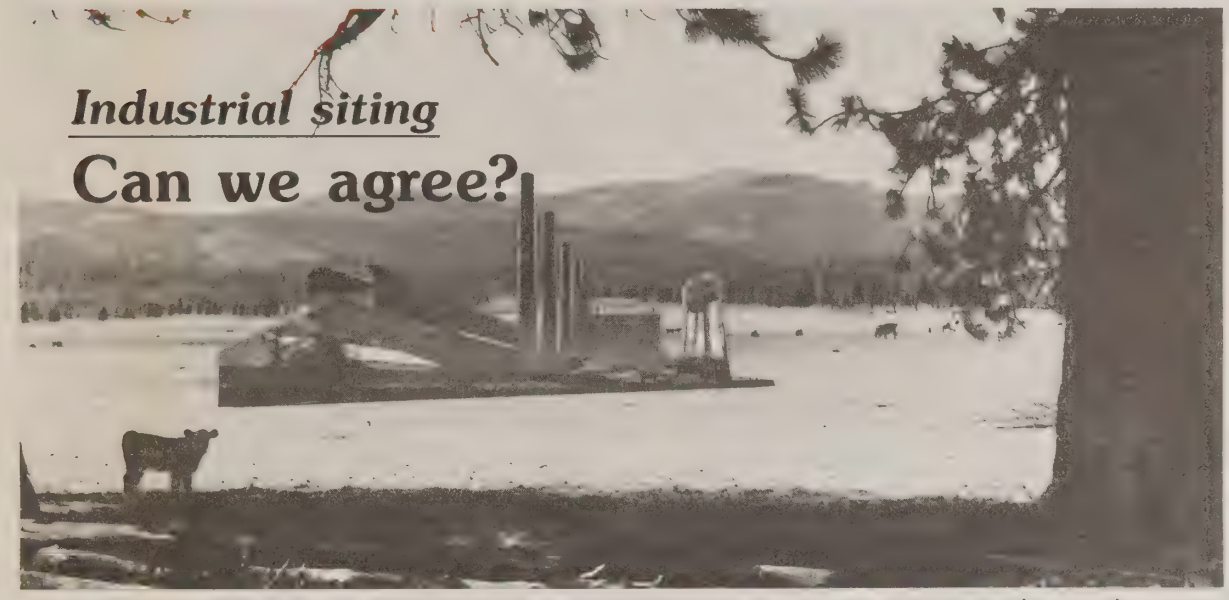


Industrial siting

Can we agree?

Today, this scene is an illusion. But what about tomorrow? Deciding where to locate industry is one of the most difficult problems facing Bay Area residents.

When Dow Chemical decided to build a $500 million facility in Solano County, no one thought approval would be a simple matter. Two years, $4 million, and 65 permit requests later, Dow — and the public — had learned just how complex the regulation of industrial development in California could be. The company encountered permit requirements and environmental constraints they could not ignore. After the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District finally denied its permits, Dow officials announced they would look elsewhere for an industrial site.

Today, other companies might think about Dow's story and conclude that trying to locate within the bay region just isn't worth the trouble.

The Dow controversy triggered a number of industrial siting proposals aimed at heading off any recurrences by streamlining permit procedures and identifying appropriate locations for large-scale industrial development.

ABAG has begun a pilot industrial siting project that is really an experiment to see if Bay Area officials can agree on a process which will help attract major new industry to the Bay Area and at the same time protect environmental quality. Funded by a $25,000 grant from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and guided by an Industrial Siting Task Force (ISTF) composed of elected officials, business, labor, environmental and community representatives, the project will

(continued on page 3)

ABAG

NARC conference

The ayes of Texas are upon us

Four ABAG officials caught the spotlight last month in San Antonio during the National Association of Regional Councils' annual conference.

Revan Tranter, executive director, received the second annual Walter A. Scheiber Regional Leadership Award for outstanding contributions to inter-governmental cooperation. NARC's selection committee cited his long-time "commitment to achieving for local government a voice it never previously enjoyed at the regional, state, and federal levels" as

The National Association of Regional Councils' 2nd Annual Walter A. Scheiber Regional Leadership Award was formally presented to ABAG Executive Director Revan Tranter (right) by Alameda County Supervisor Joseph P. Bort at the May 19 meeting of the Executive Board.

well as ABAG's increasing responsibilities. Tranter has been associated with regional councils for nearly 15 years, the last four here.

Alameda County Supervisor Joseph P. Bort was appointed to NARC's National Committee on Transportation. It was also decided by the California delegation attending the conference that they would endorse Bort next year as the Region IX (California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii) representative to the NARC Board of Directors.

Rod Diridon, ABAG vice president and Santa Clara County supervisor, chaired a NARC panel discussing the key issues facing a metropolitan transportation planning organization and how to deal with them. San Jose Vice Mayor Susanne B. Wilson, who chairs ABAG's Regional Planning Committee, was involved in several key sessions.

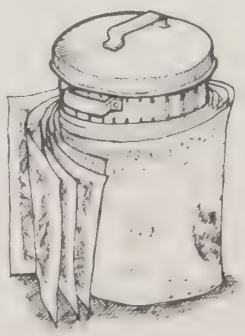
In competition with other publications in the special materials category, ABAG's September 1976 issue of *Environmental Prospects* took first place.

13 named to ABAG committees

Several local elected officials and community representatives have joined ABAG committees and task forces in the past two months. Among them were Alameda Supervisor John George and San Jose Councilman Alfredo Garza, who will fill two seats added to the Environmental Management Task Force to ensure adequate minority representation. Solano Supervisor Larry Asera also was named to that 45-member body, replacing Vallejo Councilman Rod Boschee, who will now be Asera's alternate to the EMTF. Boschee is now serving on the MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee.

The Industrial Siting Task Force has five new members, including Richard Brann, Solano Supervisor; Helen Burke, chairperson of the Regional Land Use Task Force, Sierra Club; Wilbur Hamilton, executive director of the San Francisco Redevelopment Agency; Holly O'Konski, League of Women Voters; and Dwight Steele, director of the Planning and Conservation League.

Margaret W. Kovar, Walnut Creek Vice-Mayor, was named to the Work Program and Coordination Committee. She is one of two representatives to WPCC from the Regional Planning Committee. Louis M. Cortez, Newark councilman, will be her alternate. Vacaville Councilman William J. Carroll was named to the Finance and Personnel Committee. San Francisco City Librarian John C. Frantz was tapped for the Library Task Force.



"Garbage: Trash or Treasure" is the title of a conference on recycling to be held June 16 (evening) and June 18 (day) at the Community Involvement Center, El Cerrito. Mayor Richard H. Bartke, Assemblyman Bill Lockyer, Ariel Parkinson, Gregory Cook, Cliff Humphrey and Clyde Figone will participate in the conference, which is co-sponsored by ABAG and a number of environmental and community groups.

Industrial siting

(continued from page 1)

identify all land in the region currently zoned or available for industrial development.

The task force will also identify critical environmental areas, geologic factors, existing transportation networks and residential development patterns. The product of this investigation will be a comprehensive information base.

The task force will then recommend ways this collection of information can be used by local governments to attract industry and provide jobs while ensuring environmental quality. After consideration by ABAG's Regional Planning Committee, the recommendations will be reviewed by the Executive Board. Adopted recommendations will be forwarded to OPR. The job of the ISTF is difficult and controversial, because for many people, industrial siting is an alarming subject.

Industry fears that industrial siting plans may simply create another layer of bureaucracy. Developers are also worried that such plans might prevent development where it would be most economical and convenient.

Environmentalists fear that too many concessions might be made to attract industry and create jobs, resulting in lower environmental standards or lax enforcement.

Local governments fear usurpation of their authority by the State or regional agencies. They fear a system of state or regionwide "zoning" that would force or forbid *all* industrial development — from major refineries to corner gas stations — without regard to local policies or desires.

One angry editorial asserts that "if the plan succeeds, it will accelerate the decline of effective local government and speed the substitution of remote, hidden control over local affairs."

Many local officials also fear a loss of commerical/industrial tax revenue — generally considered the most economical way to pay for desired public services.

The response — To industry, proponents of industrial siting point out that permit procedures and regulations will be streamlined — not augmented. The availability of comprehensive information on transportation networks, zoning regulations, environmental constraints, permit requirements, and the location of potential employees would be a strong attraction to industry.

To environmentalists, industrial siting backers explain that their plans are not meant to circumvent regulations, but rather to protect the environment by identifying constraints and clarifying regulations. Concurrent with its industrial siting planning, ABAG is preparing a major environmental management plan which will recommend pollution control measures for compliance with environmental regulations.

Local control — Certainly some authority *would* be lost under a state-mandated "zoning" plan or through the assumption of decision-making power by a single-purpose agency such as BAAPCD. However, ABAG has a firm commitment to represent the interests of local governments in its planning efforts. Rather than dictating to local elected officials, ABAG is directed *by* them. ABAG policies are voted on and adopted by city and county elected officials.

It is ABAG's view that planning by a regional council of governments — the cooperative efforts of local elected officials — is the best way to *retain* local control over regional decisions. The ISTF will develop recommendations consistent with this policy.

A multi-purpose agency representing local governments can better reflect *all* relevant concerns (e.g., economic, environmental, local policy) than can the State or a single-purpose agency. The fear that an industrial siting plan will dictate the location of small industrial ventures is unfounded. The ISTF is interested in major industrial developments only.

What about the fiscal disparities that could develop between jurisdictions with many potential industrial sites and those with few or none? One approach that has been proposed calls for revenue or tax base sharing. Several different formulas have been suggested to ensure that all jurisdictions in a region would benefit equitably from industrial development anywhere in the region.

It is ABAG's philosophy that planning and agreement by local elected officials working together is the best way to ensure local control of these critical decisions.

Property tax reform

Executive board does some relief pitching

ABAG's Executive Board last month called on the State legislature to consider property tax reform and school finance in a single bill — and not piecemeal.

The Board instructed ABAG staff to prepare a statement of principles on property tax legislation strongly supporting property tax relief, while noting that legislative proposals to provide such relief should not be "punitively applied" to cities and counties.

"If the Legislature and the Governor are serious about relieving the overwhelming burden now borne by residential property owners, they should act first to completely overhaul school finance," the statement said.

The board noted that unless there are dramatic changes to reduce dependence on property taxes to finance local schools — more than 50 percent of the property tax dollar in California goes for education — property tax relief measures now being considered will "seriously threaten the ability of cities and counties to provide services."

The board also called on the State to provide funds to pay for services mandated by the State, or allow local governments to choose how to raise the money to pay for these services without unrealistic limits on local revenues.

The board acted after hearing a report from Ken Emanuels, a legislative representative of the League of California Cities.

current calendar

Work Program and Coordination Committee	Thursday, June 16, 3:00 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, June 16, 7:30 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, June 24, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, June 29, 9:30 a.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	Wednesday, July 6, 9:30 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force	Friday, July 8, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, July 13, 9:30 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, July 20, 2:00 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, July 21, 7:30 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, July 22, 9:30 a.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, July 28, 4:00 p.m.

Please confirm meeting times by phone

ABAG ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Hotel Claremont · Berkeley, California 94705

Bay View is published monthly by ABAG, the association of city and county governments in the nine counties of the San Francisco Bay, founded in 1961. Preparation of Bay View is financed in part through grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under s. 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, the Environmental Protection Agency under s. 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, and other Federal agencies. For further information on programs mentioned in Bay View, call (415) 841-9730.

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WINNERS
see page 4

Bay View

July 1977

Monthly publication of the Association of Bay Area Governments

HELP!

Do you know how to get it?

First the good news — three out of four Bay Area residents say they have a number handy to call for emergency medical services. Regionwide, one person in four would call the fire department, the quickest way to get help in most counties.

The not-so-good news is that there are still many people, mostly in urbanized areas, who don't know how to get help quickly or how to give it while waiting for a fireman or paramedic to arrive.

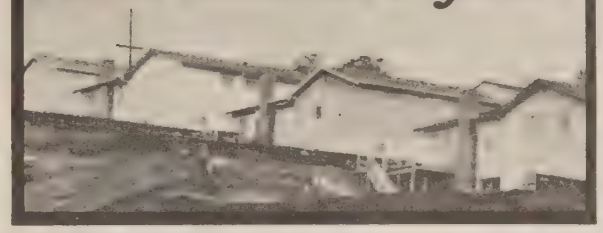
These are some of the results of a telephone survey recently conducted by ABAG's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) project. The survey was designed to test consumer awareness of how to get and give help in a medical emergency.

Minorities - The survey indicates that almost half the Blacks in the Bay Area, and 38 percent of the Asians, do not have at hand an emergency number to call if they need help.

Blacks more than other ethnic groups view emergency services as slow and rate existing ambulance services as poor.

Three out of four Asians report that they use emergency rooms for non-emergency cases. To EMS administrators, this indicates that Asians have — or feel they have — no other access to health care. (continued on page 2)

How safe are you?



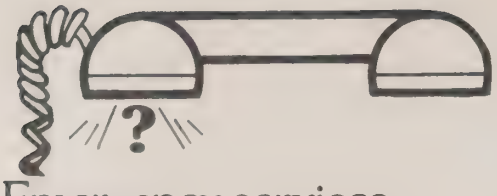
What will happen to your home in an earthquake? How big a jolt can your office building take? What are the chances of your neighborhood being flooded? Could you wake up one day to find your house sliding downhill — your foundation breaking up?

You can probably find some answers to these kinds of questions, but the odds are that you'll have to seek them for yourself. No one is going to make a special effort to tell you.

This is one conclusion of a survey recently conducted by ABAG. Entitled "A Review of Local Regulations Related to Geologic and Hydrologic Hazards, Constraints, and Resources," the survey asked each city and county in the region to identify the problems in their area, and to describe the policies and regulations they had developed to respond to those problems.

California State law requires each local jurisdiction to include Seismic Safety, Safety, and Conservation elements in its general plan. As of January 1977, 71 of 101 jurisdictions in the region had adopted a seismic safety element or its equivalent. (continued on page 3)

ABAG



Emergency services

(continued from page 1)

Among Hispanics reponding to the survey, 80 percent said they had an emergency number handy, but this figure is deceptive. The language barrier is a serious obstacle in getting help, and there is no guarantee that the person *receiving* the emergency call can speak Spanish.

Age and sex - If you're a woman over 35, you're less likely than a man, or a younger person of either sex, to have current first aid training. Women are more likely to have an emergency number handy, however, and more would call the fire department directly.

Knowledge of first aid decreased with age, but optimism seemed to increase. The older the group, the more likely it would report ambulance service as good or fair, and older people were more likely to be satisfied with emergency room service.

Geographically, there were some striking variations. Rather than calling the fire department for help, almost half the residents of San Francisco would call the hospital or a doctor in an emergency. San Franciscans were also less likely to have an emergency number available, and they are most pessimistic when estimating the time it would take for help to arrive. One person in four believes it would take longer than 15 minutes. In Contra Costa County, only five percent of the people surveyed think they would have to wait that long for help.

Sixty-four percent of Contra Costa County residents rate their ambulance service as good or fair. High marks are also given by residents in Napa and Solano counties, while Marin and San Mateo county residents are much more critical of their ambulance services.

The survey report concludes that special programs should be developed to teach first aid and CPR techniques to women, people over 35, and to minorities. Foreign-language programs should also be available.

Stickers attached to the telephone are the best way to keep emergency numbers handy, and more should be printed in foreign languages. A brochure listing all the emergency numbers in the region is available from ABAG.

Local money problems identified

A wide range of local government fiscal problems was outlined by Bay Area local officials last month at a workshop sponsored by ABAG and the University of California Institute of Governmental Studies.

"We heard a great deal of discussion on specific revenue and cost problems facing local governments," noted President Lenard Grote, who presided at the workshop. "These comments will be very helpful to the Executive Board in designing ABAG's work in fiscal analysis next year."

Workshop participants identified many problems — among them local pension issues, the number of taxing agencies, and the present inadequacies of a local fiscal structure designed years ago. Under this fiscal structure, Bay Area city and county governments in 1975-76 raised $2.6 billion. The eight counties (excluding San Francisco) raised 46 percent of the total. City governments raised 32 percent, and the City and County of San Francisco raised 22 percent.

The per capita assessed valuation for the average Bay Area city was $6,263. The spread between the highest and lowest, however, was phenomenal: $126,391 per person in Hercules and $1,282 per person in Yountville. Among counties, per capita assessed valuation ranged from $5,379 in Marin to $3,196 in Solano. The average county assessed value per person was $4,267.

While sales tax revenues account for 16 percent of the total revenue for cities, they account for ony 2 percent of total revenues in the counties. Counties are relatively more dependent on the local property tax than cities.

"Participants agreed that these differences among jurisdictions, and fiscal disparities, significantly affect the delivery of local services," Grote said.

Most suggestions for the design of ABAG's work this next year fell into four categories. Participants indicated ABAG should have a continuing ability to analyze the local revenue effects of State legislation and should continue to examine fiscal impacts of development and redevelopment. ABAG should also examine alternative methods of financing government services and examine the current structure for delivering services.

A copy of the background paper prepared for the workshop may be obtained from ABAG. A summary report on the workshop will be available shortly.

Hazards survey

(continued from page 1)

Because of this law, most local jurisdictions have identified potential hazards and constraints (such as areas of flooding, fault zones or hillside areas with unstable slopes) as well as resources (e.g., gravel quarries or prime agricultural land).

Most of the cities or counties responding to the survey identified hillsides (areas of slope instability) and earthquakes as their major concerns. Several areas reported that they did not yet feel they had adequate technical expertise to deal with potential hazards — especially if the main risk in their area was from earthquakes.

What's being done . . .

The survey's second purpose was to see if local governments had developed policies and regulations in response to these geologic and hydrologic concerns. The findings were encouraging. Many jurisdictions *have* adopted building codes and development regulations that deal with these problems.

All jurisdictions require geotechnical studies for each subdivision within Special Studies Zones (fault zones). A few require studies even for single residences. Some require studies for certain structures (such as high rise buildings, hospitals or high use buildings) regardless of location.

All jurisdictions except San Francisco have adopted the Uniform Building Code. (San Francisco's own code is even stricter.) Some special local codes require geotechnical studies rather than structural design requirements, although Santa Rosa has adopted special design regulations as well.

Most jurisdictions require studies of hillsides prior to development. Some zone these areas at a lower density or prohibit certain types of development entirely. Most areas now have grading ordinances and special control measures on hillside construction.

. . . and not being done

Although significant progress is being made in developing regulations that respond to geological hazards and constraints, the study found two main types of deficiencies. First, few areas yet have mechanisms for mitigating hazards from potentially dangerous buildings, or processes for rebuilding after an earthquake in a manner that would minimize hazards in the future. Second, there are almost no specific, aggressive programs to ensure disclosure of areas of known geologic hazards or hazardous buildings.

Citizens can get this information from the geological reports prepared by local governments. They can study the environmental impact reports which are required for major construction projects, or look at a city's general plan. But citizens probably won't find any signs identifying a building downtown as hazardous. And no one is going door-to-door to talk about slope stability or flood potential.

Santa Rosa is one city that has begun an aggressive program to inform citizens about potential hazards. Now that information is available, the next step for other areas is to develop similar programs.

The ABAG survey can help communities find out what kinds of problems other areas face, what kinds of questions still need answers, and what solutions are available. Copies of the survey are available upon request.

And the winner is...

. . . the Association of Bay Area Governments, for its Local Development Policy Survey.

In late June, ABAG received a 1977 award for achievement in public administration from the San Francisco Bay Area Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA).

ASPA's first place award went to the City of San Carlos for its innovative and effective fire prevention program.

ABAG's survey represented a major effort to inventory the policies of cities, counties and service districts in managing land development and urban services. A primary goal of the survey was the preparation of a detailed estimate of local development potential which could serve as a base for projections of population, employment and land use.

Survey results have been reflected in the "Provisional Series 3 Projections" and will also be of use in other ABAG planning efforts, such as the Air Quality Maintenance Plan.

current calendar

Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, July 13, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee	Thursday, July 14, 3:00 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, July 20, 2:00 p.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee	Wednesday, July 20, 2:00 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, July 29, 9:30 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force	Friday, August 5, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force	Wednesday, August 10, 9:30 a.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee	Thursday, August 11, 3:00 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee	Thursday, August 18, 4:00 p.m.
Executive Board	Thursday, August 18, 7:30 p.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee	Friday, August 26, 9:30 a.m.
Regional Planning Committee	Wednesday, August 31, 2:00 p.m.

Meeting dates subject to change
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ABAG

BAY VIEW

AUGUST 1977
VOL. 8 , NO 8

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1977
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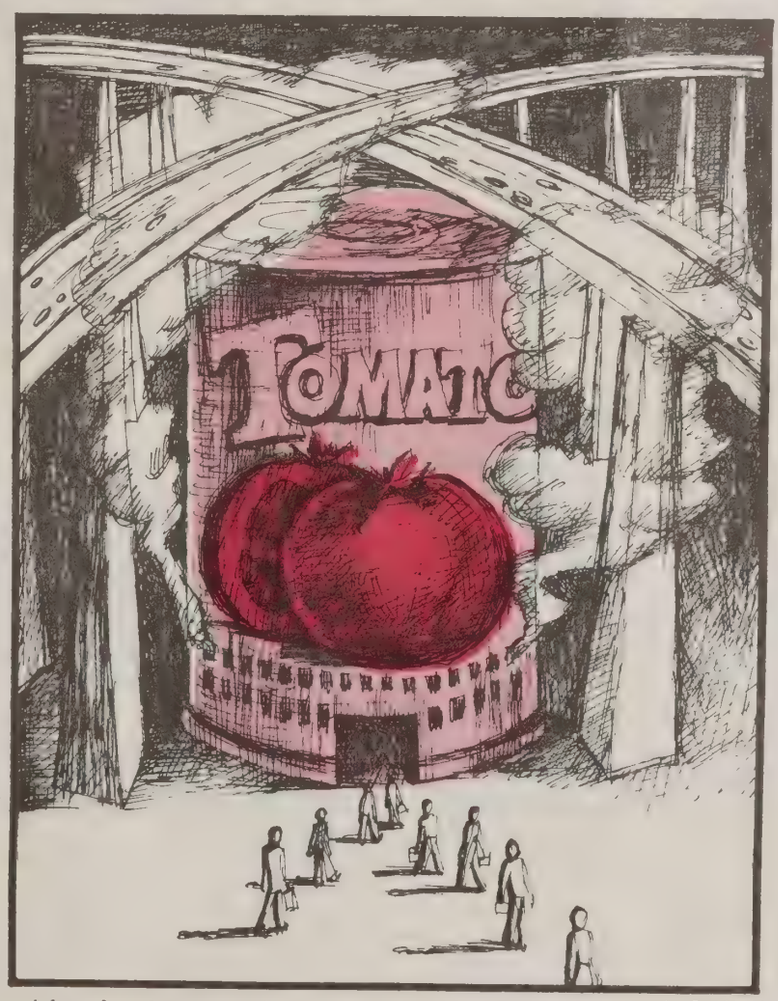
Just What Do Canned Tomatoes Have To Do With Air Pollution?

Well, tomato cans are coated, and the coating process adds to air pollution. Coatings—not just for tomato cans but for aluminum siding for buildings, pre-treatment of wood, and almost all decorative or protective painting—along with the problems of automotive emissions were among the topics discussed at a recent conference sponsored by ABAG. At issue was whether technology can further reduce air pollution.



The day-long conference was an important element in ABAG's development of an Air Quality Maintenance Plan-an effort directed by the Bay Area's Environmental Management Task Force (EMTF). Over 200 participants from industry, regulatory agencies, and independent laboratories discussed both the opportunities and limitations of technology in reducing pollution from organic solvent emissions (mostly from auto spray painting and architectural coatings) and automotive emissions.

Paul DeFalco, Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, presented an overview of the issues at a luncheon address and praised the EMTF for its efforts to integrate all environmental planning (air, water and solid waste management) and to relate environmental issues to social and economic concerns.

At the conference, entitled "Technology for Clean Air", there was general agreement that significant progress has already been made in using technology to reduce air pollution. The conversion to water-based paints, emission control devices on automobile engines and other similar developments *have* made a difference, and will continue to help alleviate the problem.

This optimistic attitude was tempered by two main themes heard frequently during discussions. First, any new technological advances will take time to test and implement. Testing of a new coating for that tomato can will take up to three years. The same is true when testing other coatings.

Work is progressing toward more effective auto emission control devices, but again, it takes time. To develop entirely new fuels or new types of engines takes even longer.

A related issue in the development of these new technologies is the potential added cost to the consumer. For architectural coatings, this is not a big problem. Most new technologies will not add significantly to the cost of a product—either because the changes themselves are not expensive, or because the coating cost is such a small part of the total cost of production (as with automobiles or metal siding).

Costs involved in controlling auto emissions are potentially greater. Industry representatives predict that new control devices may further reduce fuel economy, as well as add to the initial cost of a vehicle. However, independent laboratories point out that the best way to reduce pollution is by *increasing* fuel economy— lower the weight of cars, improve aerodynamics, and so forth.

The second main theme to emerge at the conference was that no matter what kind of technological advances are made in the next few years, technology alone is not enough to reduce air pollution to acceptable levels.

In his speech, DeFalco emphasized that "long-term controls for attaining air quality standards must go beyond existing technological controls and become integrated with social, economic and regional political processes." He commended the EMTF for its efforts to consider social and economic implications of environmental planning.

"I am (also) encouraged," he said, "by the efforts of the EMTF to develop an approach that includes a continuing planning process."

A draft air quality maintenance plan will be available in the fall, and public discussion of this plan, along with other elements of the entire Environmental Management Plan, will begin at that time (See schedule, Page 4).

One final word about that tomato can. It may not seem like a big problem—but nationwide there are hundreds of thousands of sites producing some kind of organic solvent emissions from the use of coatings. There are millons of people painting their homes, and more millions driving cars. One car—one bucket of paint—one can of tomatoes. Multiply that by 5 million people in the Bay Area and you have a serious problem that we have to work together to solve.

Environmental clean-up. Who pays? Who decides?

There's no such thing as free air or water—not if the air or water is going to be clean. But who pays for cleaning up the environment? And who should implement, enforce, and regulate environmental controls?

These questions will be addressed at a conference set for September 23 from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Stanford University's Graduate School of Business. San Francisco Supervisor Dianne Feinstein will be the featured speaker. Feinstein chairs the Bay Area's Environmental Management Task Force, which is guiding ABAG in its preparation of the Environmental Management Plan.

Other participants will include State Senator Jerry Smith; Mary Nichols, Air Resources Board; Don Maughan, State Water Resources Control Board; and Napa County Supervisor Sam Chapman, chairman of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District.

The conference is sponsored by the League of Women Voters, and co-sponsored by ABAG, Stanford University, the County Supervisors Association of California, the League of California Cities, and the Bay Area Council. For further information, please contact Shirley Roberson (415) 339-8464, Charnee Smit (415) 845-5579, or ABAG (415) 841-9730.

Housing Seminar Set

What can citizens do to obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing? The Sonoma County Ad Hoc Committee on Housing is sponsoring a seminar on Saturday, September 17 to answer that question.

The day-long meeting will feature speakers and workshops on financing, rental assistance, rehabilitation and emergency housing. Participants will include William McCabe of HUD; Ron Shelton, Farmers Home Administration; Theodore Allegra, Federal Housing Administration; and representatives from the Sonoma County Planning Department and Sonoma County/Santa Rosa Housing Authority.

The seminar is co-sponsored by ABAG under its Citizen Alliance program. Registration is at 9 a.m. in the Santa Rosa Junior College cafeteria. There is no charge for the seminar, and child care is available.

You've Come A Long Way, Bay View

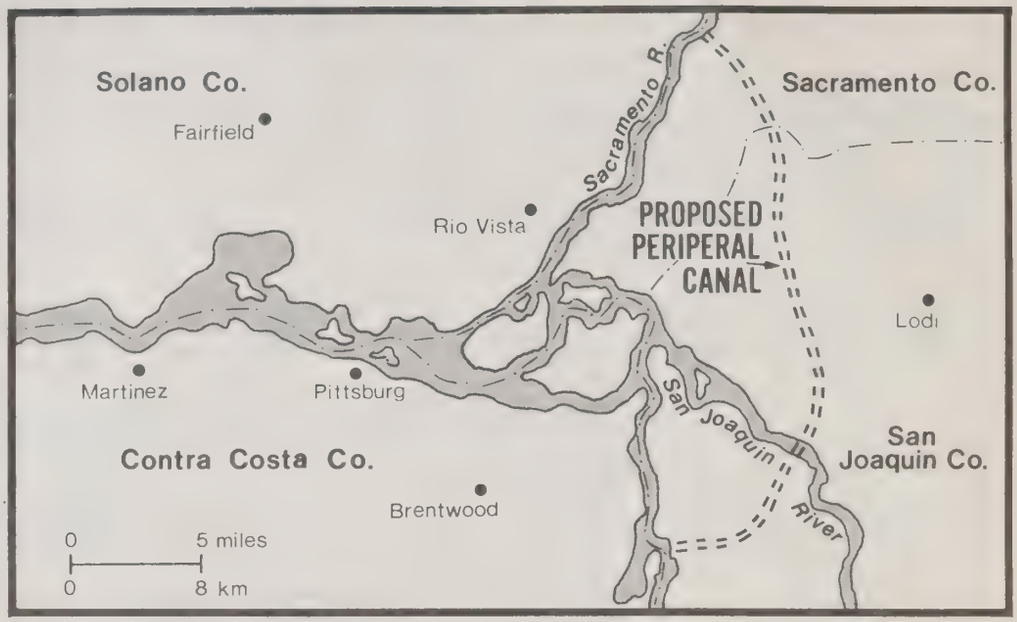
ABAG goes metric! Starting with this issue, you'll be receiving *Bay View* 10 times a year instead of monthly. And we'll publish the newsletter when we have news, not according to artificial deadlines.

The format is larger so we can bring you better articles on ABAG's activities. But even though *Bay View* is bigger, it won't cost any more to produce . . . thanks to the "metric system" and cheaper materials.

If you see further changes in future issues, please bear with us. The aim is to produce an economical, informative, and—we hope—more readable newsletter.

Delta protection uncertain

ABAG Wants More Investigation of Peripheral Canal



The proposed Peripheral Canal (above) would send water from the Sacramento River around the eastern end of the Delta.

ABAG has asked that the proposed Peripheral Canal be more fully investigated before the State Legislature enacts SB 346, a measure authorizing canal construction and other water projects now awaiting action in the State Assembly.

Construction of the proposed Peripheral Canal would route water from the Sacramento River around the eastern periphery of the Delta to the large pumping plants near Tracy. These plants would then pump the water to the Central Valley, Southern California, and to Alameda and Santa Clara counties.

Water is already being pumped from the river by the Tracy plants, but now travels from north to south *through* the Delta. This poses potentially serious threats to water quality and aquatic life in the Delta.

Many water quality experts believe that routing water *around* the Delta via a peripheral canal could actually improve the water quality of the Delta, provided that enough water were pumped *into* the Delta from the canal, thus re-establishing an east-west flow of water. That's a very important "if", though. The most important issues now is how would the canal be operated—whose hand would be on the valves?

The Work Program and Coordination Committee, acting in July on behalf of the Executive Board which did not meet, adopted a resolution opposing the Peripheral Canal as proposed by the bill. The resolution also indicates that ABAG could support the water projects measure only if two projects—both Federally supported canals—are removed pending additional study.

The resolution declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is an "integral part" of the San Francisco Bay estuarine system, and that "adequate guarantees are needed that the Federal Government, specifically the Bureau of Reclamation, will uphold State standards to protect beneficial uses of Delta waters at all times."

The resolution further declares that there are no adequate guarantees that the Bureau of Reclamation will uphold water quality standards imposed by the State of California. The absence of water quality standards and water release criteria for the operation of the Peripheral Canal prior to developing specific agreements among Federal, State and local agencies, make these agreements vague, the resolution says.

The committee recognized in its discussion of the proposed resolution that strong efforts have been made in the bill to protect the Delta. Gerald Meral, deputy director of the Department of Water Resources, explained that SB 346 provides that construction of the canal is not authorized until Congress or the Secretary of the Interior act to recognize and agree to uphold California standards for the Delta. Meral also noted that the bill requires binding agreements between 5 of 8 Delta water agencies for water quality and water supply. The department's position is that these protections for the Delta are adequate.

The Work Program and Coordination Committee adopted the strongly worded resolution of opposition to the $600 million canal on a 4-3 vote. Two members voting no indicated they favored a similar resolution recommended by the Environmental Management Task Force. Because the first motion passed, however, the committee did not vote on the EMFT's recommended language.

President Lenard Grote indicated that the Executive Board will hear a report on the WPCC action at its August 18 meeting. If the Senate bill is amended, as it may be before the meeting, the board might wish to modify ABAG's position, but such a decision will be up to the board, Grote said.

A-95

This column will be featured frequently in future issues of Bay View. It will report Executive Board actions on projects reviewed under the A-95 system and other A-95 news.

Automation has come to the A-95 review process, and in just three weeks staff noticed an upsurge in the number of comments received from member governments and citizens' groups.

For the uninitiated, A-95 refers to a circular issued by the President's Office of Management and Budget in 1969 as a mechanism to encourage local review of federally funded projects. Grant applications for federal assistance for public projects such as hospitals, airports, highways, libraries, sewage treatment plants or water reclamation projects must be submitted for review to regional planning agencies. ABAG is the A-95 clearinghouse for the San Francisco Bay Area.

In fiscal year 1970-71, 148 projects were submitted to ABAG for review and notification. By last fiscal year, the number had soared to 1,835.

ABAG has compiled a mailing list of local governments and about 500 citizen organizations that review the applications received. With automation, the computer simply scans the entire list for agencies interested in the kind of project being proposed and then scans that secondary list for agencies interested in that geographical area.

The result? Only those programs of real interest to them are forwarded to reviewing agencies, saving their time and the taxpayers' postage.

> "... the one sure way in the region for people to know what's going on elsewhere and get in their 2¢ worth."

Applications for funds in 225 federal programs—including those under HEW, HUD and EPA—are subject to the A-95 review process. When an agency requests a grant application packet for one of these programs, they are told about their local clearinghouse and sent a form to use. When ABAG receives a completed form, it forwards the information within two days to appropriate local governments and citizen groups. They have about 15 days to comment.

The organization seeking funding must respond to those comments and to ABAG's, and the Federal funding agency makes its decision based on these and other factors.

"The federal government wanted people to talk together," explained Charles Forester, new director of plan implementation. "This process helps resolve conflicts among agencies and reduces or eliminates duplication of programs. Really, it offers the one sure way in the region for people to know what's going on elsewhere and get in their 2¢ worth."

An agency that uses the system well is the Marin Senior Coordinating Council. Since January, they have submitted four applications for funds under HEW's Special Programs for the Aging. In that same time, they have been notified of eight projects of possible interest, have responded on seven, and written lengthier comments on four.

El Cerrito uses a subcommittee of its City Council to review program cards sent by ABAG. Since September 1976, Mayor Richard H. Bartke and Mayor Pro Tem Richard A. Spellman have reviewed all projects following receipt of comments from city staff. San Jose and San Francisco have full-time staff for federal program reviews, who then report to elected officials. These seem to be ideal ways to involve policy makers in the system and keep them posted on community plans in neighboring jurisdictions and throughout the region.

What's it all about, ABAG? Or:

Understanding ABAG's Regional Policies & Other Bulky Objects

Updating a regional plan can make the corona- of Queen Elizabeth II seem impulsive. But the payoff this year is a loose-leaf document that can finally bring together *all* regional policy. It will describe the positions ABAG has taken on specific issues in the past and give a clear picture of some positions likely to be taken in the future.

Industry... housing... the environment. Finding a way to resolve urgent and often conflicting demands in these and other areas is a goal of ABAG's Regional Plan.

It's been seven years since *Regional Plan 1970-1990* was adopted. Even in that short time, new regional policies have had to be recorded in a mass of separate documents, plans, resolutions, and A-95 review statements. This fragmentation made it difficult for ABAG members to measure the benefits of one regional policy against another —improved air quality *vs.* increased job opportunities, for example. The new format will help the members, but in addition it will assist local planners and developers seeking to respond but lacking all the information needed to do so.

The region has changed in seven years, and the concept of regional planning has changed with it. A second important feature of the Regional Plan's new format, therefore, is the section on subregional planning considerations. It will describe conditions, problems, and opportunities in 16 subregional areas. This is not a retreat from the original concept of regional planning nor an intrusion into city and county planning. It does acknowledge that regional goals sometimes cannot be reached—or regional policies applied correctly—without a clear understanding of conditions in different areas.

Subregional descriptions will draw on ABAG's work in demographics, geology and critical areas, environmental management, economic analysis, human services, and housing. They will also include information from the survey of local jurisdictions' development policies. Using this data, ABAG officials can examine the implications of applying broad regional policies to different areas around the bay.

Beneath the goals and issues, conditions and strategies, and all the other jargon that surfaces in even the least complicated planning document, what is the plan's key purpose? Frequent answer: It's a tool for resolving conflict. Certainly, conflicts can arise between jurisdictions. Definitely, conflicts can spring up when responding to the public's urgent demands for clean air and water, jobs, housing, and transportation. Proposing a major new subdivision as the answer to a housing shortage may interest the Sierra Club, the Building Trades Council, the Air Pollution Control District, the county board of supervisors, half a dozen city councils, and countless other groups with comments to make, interests to voice, and constituents to serve.

Building on that, a regional plan should move us rationally and efficiently toward the next century. We may, somewhat in jest, deplore its bulk. Frankly, however, the documentation built into the proposed new update should be welcomed by all those concerned about consistent and balanced regional policies. The reviews begin next month. Those interested should note the schedule on Page 4.

Who's In Charge Here?

The Bay Area is a region linked together economically, socially, and environmentally. This linkage is evident in the array of regional agencies listed in *Decision Makers,* a booklet prepared by the League of Women Voters.

If you want to know who sets bridge tolls or air quality standards, if you want to write members of Congress or talk to the Army Corps of Engineers, this is the place to start.

Decision Makers describes regional and intercounty agencies by program, area of operation, date of establishment, financing and size of budget, and governing body.

Copies of the 1977-78 edition are available from the League of Women Voters, 4095 Malone Drive, Napa, CA 94558. Single copies cost $1.25 including postage.

The Honor of Your Presence is Requested... and Requested... and Requested...

Four of ABAG's major planning efforts are on what sometimes seems to be a collision course—but only when you line up all four sets of workshops, meetings, and conferences these programs include.

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP), the Regional Plan Update (RPU), the Regional Housing Policies II (RHP), and the Santa Clara Valley Corridor Evaluation (SCVCE) are nearing completion. Workshops and public discussions have been held to collect data and opinions. Now public involvement will focus on reviews of the initial drafts.

For the next several months, ABAG will be asking Bay Area residents to participate in more public meetings over a shorter time period than ever before attempted. The logistics of such scheduling would challenge General Eisenhower—and the job of keeping audiences coming back again and again would challenge Gypsy Rose Lee.

In addition to the special public discussions noted here, public comment is invited at regular meetings of the Environmental Management Task Force, the Regional Planning Committee (guiding the EMP, Regional Plan Update and Housing Plan), the ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee (responsible for the Santa Clara Valley Corridor Evaluation) and ABAG's Executive Board. Meeting dates are listed in each issue of *Bay View*.

EMP

Sept. Surface runoff plan presentations, all 9 counties
Nov. EMP Roundtable discussions, all 9 counties
Jan. 11 Public meeting, Hotel Claremont
Jan. 25 Public meeting, North Bay
Feb. 1 Public meeting, South Bay
Feb. 22 Environmental Management Task Force discussion and approval
Mar. 1 Regional Planning Committee approval
Mar. 16 Executive Board approval
Apr. 6 ABAG General Assembly approval

SCVCE

Oct. Public workshops
Nov./Dec. ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee (JPC) public meeting
Jan./Feb. Public workshops
Mar. JPC public meeting
Apr./May Public workshops

RPU

Sept. 28 Public discussion, Napa
Sept. 14 Public discussion, Redwood City
Sept. 20 Public discussion, Hayward
Nov. 17 Presentation to Executive Board and public discussion
Dec. 15 Executive Board adopts updated Regional Plan

RHP

Oct. 5 Presentation to Regional Planning Committee (RPC)
Oct. 18 RPC public discussion. Hotel Claremont
Dec. 15 Executive Board public discussion and action

CALENDAR

Fri., Aug. 26, 9:30 a.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee

Wed., Aug. 31, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force

Wed., Aug. 31, 2 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee

Fri., Sept. 2, 9:30 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force

Thurs., Sept. 8, 3 p.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee

Wed., Sept. 14, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force

Thurs., Sept. 15, 3 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee

Thurs., Sept. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Executive Board

Fri., Sept. 23, 9:30 a.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee

Meeting dates are subject to change. Please confirm meeting times by phone.

BAY VIEW

editor
BARBARA REGAN

graphic design
MARGIE FAULKNER
PAT WONG-YUNG

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BAY VIEW

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
JUN 15 1981

ABAG A REGULAR PUBLICATION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

TRADEOFFS -- ON A BIG SCALE

THE BAY AREA – November 1982. When Mary Benson goes to work tomorrow morning, she'll leave her car in the garage and take public transit. When her husband Ralph takes the garbage out tomorrow night, it will be separated into several parcels for easier recycling.

In 1977, Mary and Ralph drove in opposite directions to work and mixed bottles, papers and cans in a single container without a second thought. The lives of this imaginary couple changed over the next five years, and will change even more by the year 2000. Some of those changes resulted from a growing awareness and response to environmental concerns.

Since December 1975, ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force has worked to identify the problems of air and water pollution and solid waste management in the Bay Area. Dozens of possible pollution control measures have been debated. And now the difficult process of impact assessment is drawing to a close.

After a number of public hearings, elected representatives of cities and counties across the region will vote in April on which parts of an Environmental Management Plan to adopt and which to scrap. It all hinges on what they believe will be necessary and publicly acceptable.

The draft Environmental Management Plan will be released by January. Copies of the several-hundred-page document will be available for citizen review in city and county managers', planning directors' and public works directors' offices in 87 cities and nine counties. Many, if not all, public libraries will receive copies as will the offices or presidents of special interest organizations throughout the region. A tabloid summary will be widely distributed to persons already on ABAG mailing lists or on request.

When it's released, Bay Area residents will begin to examine the tradeoffs inherent in any plan for managing the difficult environmental problems we now face.

A part of the project that *Bay View* hasn't described before is the assessment process. What might each control measure mean — not just in terms of a cleaner environment, but in terms of jobs, housing, industrial development, health and safety, and many other factors?

The process is tedious and difficult because the EMP is being developed in relation to many other factors that will affect our lives over the next two decades. There is no way to predict everything that will happen as a result of already implemented environmental controls, future national policy, outside economic forces and other influences.

Nevertheless, the assessment process, which details scores of assumptions, factors and effects, attempts to outline what the EMP will mean to this region.

Let's look at what the adopted plan could mean to Mary and Ralph Benson — an average but hypothetical Bay Area couple with two children, two cars and two jobs.

For one thing, the Bensons would be living in a healthier environment. Ralph, for example, might have fewer asthma attacks.

Neither Mary nor Ralph would be transferred or lose their jobs because of stricter environmental controls. A friend might not be transferred to the Bay Area because the steel mill he works for won't be building a plant out here. But their next-door neighbor, who's been unemployed, could get a construction job on a new wastewater treatment plant.

Commuting habits have changed for the Bensons. Even when toll and parking fee increases were still just being talked about, they began relying more on public transit.

The Bensons could decide to join the growing number of people who will move to a city center. Many of the people who make that decision will do so because of cultural facilities that only larger cities can provide, high costs of single family homes, and the rehabilitation/beautification efforts cities have undertaken.

In the coming months, Bay Area residents will be considering the tradeoffs inherent in an environmental management plan — weighing the advantages of a cleaner, healthier environment, the cost of getting there, and the changes that each of us will be making.

The price of the new home the Bensons might finally choose is hard to predict, since so many factors affect the housing market. There may be a slight increase in cost due strictly to new construction requirements – insulated pipes, fixtures that save water, and special site protection requirements to control dust, erosion, and runoff during construction.

On the other hand, these minor increases may be offset if developments are confined to existing planned areas and there is no need to extend sewer, water or power lines. The Bensons might also pay less for energy than they otherwise would have, since energy consumption is generally lower in higher-density developments.

The cost of the Benson's new car could be somewhat higher because of new pollution control devices. They may also discover, however, that improved technology will give them up to 50% better mileage than they used to get, so they'll save on gas.

They may notice the same kinds of tradeoffs when they buy other goods and services. Plastics, for example, may be slightly more expensive because of new pollution controls on plastics manufacturers. But the new technologies developed by industry in response to demands for pollution-free production could result in increased efficiency of production and lower consumer costs.

By 2000, when the Bensons want to relax and enjoy life, they'll have a better chance to do just that. Lakes and rivers will be cleaner for swimming and fishing. Acres of open space will have been reserved. And there will be many vistas of one of the most beautiful regions in the world – views unobscured by brown air.

(Continued on page 2)

(continued from page 1)

Tradeoffs that will affect the quality of life and economics for other families like the Bensons will also be experienced by single individuals, stores, industries, and government.

It would be impossible to outline here all the results of the assessment effort. We can, perhaps, explore the *kinds* of information being developed in this process.

NEW JOBS

New wastewater facilities and improvements to existing treatment plants are expected to create substantial construction employment. Using

Many new jobs will be created as a result of the EMP. The assessment process is evaluating the plan's effect on jobs, industry, housing and many other factors.

standard assumptions developed by the State of California, treatment plant construction will create almost 47,000 new construction jobs.

In addition to construction employment, new jobs will be created for operating and maintaining these treatment facilities. Again using State assumptions, we can estimate that almost 5,000 permanent jobs would be created for plant operators.

The plan could also create 3,000 temporary jobs for the installation of emission control equipment. Another 3,000 permanent jobs would be created in the private sector to improve solid waste collection, maintain emission control devices on vehicles, retrofit water-saving equipment in homes, and repair on-site water disposal systems.

Other sections of the plan would create approximately 1,500 new jobs in local government to encourage car-pooling, inspect emission control equipment, maintain water supply systems and improve handling procedures for hazardous waste material.

Employment increases directly attributable to the plan will also create jobs in all other sectors of the economy. This "rippling effect" is expected to produce another 15,000 permanent jobs and many more jobs for short-term employment in the construction field.

No existing jobs will be lost as a result of the Plan, although some new ones now being counted on may not be created if environmental regulations prevent certain industries from locating in the Bay Area.

INDUSTRY

Of major concern to ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force is the possibility that the Bay Area could fail to attract needed industrial development because of the adoption of a comprehensive environmental management plan. ABAG President Lenard E. Grote has written to the Environmental Protection Agency expressing this concern.

In accepting a plan from the Bay Area, State and Federal agencies *must* commit themselves to uniform enforcement of environmental regulations in other areas of the nation.

COSTS AND SAVINGS

As with all other impacts, it is impossible to determine precisely what will happen to costs as a direct result of the EMP. A few examples of the types of information being developed follow.

ABAG staff has estimated that Bay Area businesses will invest approximately 6.9% of their total 1977 capital investments in pollution control equipment. In past years, pollution control expenditures by businesses reached almost 10% of total investment. They are expected to decline to about 4% of investment in the future.

Recommendations for transportation and land use management could result in an estimated 11% reduction in vehicle miles traveled for the region from what would occur without these recommendations, and in reduced residential space heating and cooling requirements. This translates into a regional savings by the year 2000 of $73,500,000 for energy. Obviously, as energy prices increase, the "savings" would be greater.

The assessment process is also looking at the effects of the EMP on housing, energy, health, and other factors that will affect the quality of life in the Bay Area over the next two decades. One thing that the assessment process is making clear is that there are no simple answers — there are only tradeoffs.

Adoption of an effective plan could mean improved opportunities for recreation . . . and unobscured views of one of the most beautiful regions in the world.

INDUSTRIAL SITING
UNTANGLING THE RED TAPE

Three tools have been developed for public use by ABAG's Industrial Siting Task Force, which has spent the past nine months addressing a rather far-reaching question: What do we sacrifice in determining the balance between the attractiveness of job-production industry and the attractiveness of a healthy, clean environment?

The Bay Area Permit Directory for Industrial Development describes permit procedures of the eight major Bay Area agencies involved in granting permits for industrial development. The directory should help established and new industries, and is available for $2.00 per copy from ABAG.

The second tool is the Industrial Site File. It lists all vacant available industrial sites of 50 acres or more in rural areas and five acres or more in urban core areas.

To be included in the file, property must either be in an industrial park or designated as a vacant industrial site in local general plans.

Some 480 vacant industrial parcels are listed along with notations on water, sewer, and natural gas service status; proximity to transportation and housing; existing environmental quality issues in the area; and other detailed information. The file will be available for public use at ABAG offices in early 1978. It probably will not be published, however, because the data tend to need updating too frequently.

BASIS, the Bay Area Spatial Information System (see *Bay View*, September-October 1977), can also be used to help identify opportunities for and constraints on development. The computer, programmed with the information from the Industrial Site File described above, can answer a variety of questions about each site.

For more information, contact Charles Forester at ext. 162.

CITIZEN ALLIANCE PROGRAM
PICKS A WINNER

In 1975, ABAG's Citizen Services Committee funded production of the booklet *Where To Live: A Guide to Alternative Living Arrangements For Senior Adults in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties*. The guide was prepared by the City of Palo Alto Senior Adult Services and the Senior Coordinating Council of the Palo Alto Area, Inc.

Little did they — or we — know that we had a best seller on our hands. The first printing of 5,000 copies went fast. Another 8,000 copies were printed by agencies in San Mateo and Santa Clara counties.

The City of Palo Alto Senior Adult Services has written to express its appreciation to ABAG for the agency's support, stating in part that, "in addition to the many thousands of seniors who have been helped, the directory has also been sent to other communities who expect to use it as a model."

The ABAG Citizen Services Committee is now soliciting applications for co-sponsorship of other citizen groups projects. Call Fran Duffy at ext. 246 for details.

Incidentally, "best seller" is a bit of a misnomer, since *Where To Live* is free on request. For copies, contact the Palo Alto Senior Services Center at (415) 329-2308.

BUDGET BLUES

What's that old line about squeezing a dollar until the eagle screams? Well, the eagle at ABAG has been screaming so loudly the last couple of years that the SPCA is about to lodge a complaint.

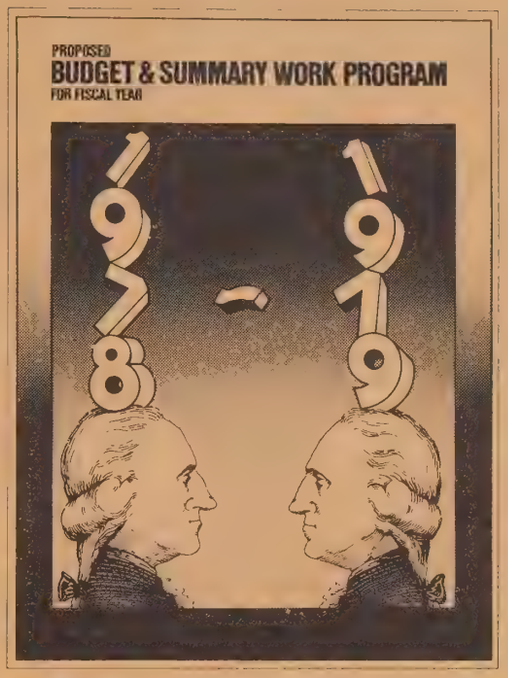
Revan Tranter, ABAG's Executive Director, has just made preliminary recommendations for the 1978-1979 Budget to the Association's Executive Board. The estimate is for a budget of some $2.7 million, down about $400,000 from last year and over $900,000 from the budget two years ago, which was over a third larger.

"There's nothing complicated about our financial difficulties," said Tranter. "First of all, local dues in the past three years haven't kept pace with even half the increase in ABAG's costs. Secondly, several important grants have either decreased or ended. Thirdly, the cost of one of our biggest obligations — keeping our members and their staffs informed — has increased prodigiously." In addition, A-95 reviews have increased from 1,542 in 1976 to approximately 1,835 in 1977. Total Federal funds requested increased from $854,000 to $1,162,000,000 in the same period.

To respond to these problems, ABAG has managed to cut costs wherever possible. There have been more staff layoffs — and a lot of unpaid overtime by those who remain. Funds for regional travel, training, and telephones have been reduced.

The Association is actively seeking additional grant assistance. Much will depend on the availability of Environmental Protection Agency funding for air, water, and solid waste programs. Tranter also recommends looking to the State of California for assistance.

"I believe the State has a substantial debt to ABAG for the role we play in the governance of this unqiue region, that it should make a sizable



contribution to our budget (over half the states of the Union contribute to their regional councils), and that this should be a goal of ours in 1978," he reported.

Tranter also recommended a 6.5% increase in annual per capita dues. "That's only a 10% increase in three years, while the cost of everything we and all our governments do has risen by over three times that amount," he said. Member dues represent a rate of under 12 cents per person in the region, and provide about 18% of ABAG's current budget. This compares to 38 cents per capita for MTC and 85 cents per capita for the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District.

Despite the severe cutbacks in funding and staff, Tranter pointed out that the six priorities identified by local elected officials for ABAG last year are all on schedule and that the quality of work has been impressively high. The goals considered for inclusion in next year's work program include Economic Development, Environmental Quality, Environmental Safety, Housing, Transportation (jointly with MTC), and Continued Services to Member Governments. Strong efforts will be made to gain additional funding to underpin programs in Energy and Human Services.

Tranter's message to the Executive Board emphasized that the opportunities for local governments — working together through a strong, active regional council — to make their own decisions cannot be underestimated. He cited the Environmental Management Plan now being completed as an example of the way local governments can work together to make decisions that would otherwise be imposed upon them by Federal agencies.

"This extraordinary region of the country may well deteriorate a good deal in the next few decades. Or it may not; it may even improve. A great many decisions will determine which way it goes," he said. "The question for our local governments is: do we want to influence these decisions? Or shall we tend to our own backyards and let others make them?"

The preliminary 1978-79 Budget will be reviewed by the Executive Board at their December meeting and mailed to all member jurisdictions for supervisors' and councilmembers' comments prior to adoption by the ABAG General Assembly on February 8.

ABAG ASKS: HOW'S YOUR HOUSING?

To accommodate expected growth in the region between now and 1985, an average of 44,000 new housing units will need to be built each year.

That's one preliminary conclusion in ABAG's proposed Regional Housing Plan. A final public meeting on the Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Report will be held Dec. 15 at 7:30 p.m. in Berkeley's Claremont Hotel before the Association's Executive Board. This follows a regionwide meeting on Oct.18 before the Regional Planning Committee, which is guiding plan preparation.

The Executive Board will adopt a Regional Housing Plan as an element of the Regional Plan at their January 19 meeting. All comments should be received by Jean Safir, manager of ABAG's housing program, prior to December 19.

San Jose Vice Mayor Susanne B. Wilson, who chairs the Regional Planning Committee, explained that a regional housing plan provides a common framework and a guide for local governments to use in preparing their own housing plans.

Wilson urged all those interested in improving the Bay Area's housing picture to participate in the Dec. 15 hearing. "We must hear from all the key publics to determine what direction ABAG's housing program should take next," she said.

The Vice Mayor pointed out that ABAG's target of 44,000 new units per year is only an average. She says this need could be met by a wide range of housing types, including mobile homes, garden apartments, and high rises, as well as single family homes.

The plan also estimates that about 156,000 units will need to be rehabilitated by 1985, and that low- and middle-income households requiring Federal housing subsidy assistance will number about 537,000 by then.

The draft plan itself stresses four general objectives — and a substantial number of recommended policies and implementing actions for each. The four overall objectives are:

— To increase the housing supply in accord with the region's needs.

— To maintain and improve existing housing so that it can better fill the region's needs.

— To expand and conserve housing opportunities for lower-income people.

— To eliminate all forms of illegal or arbitrary discrimination from the housing market.

The proposed plan revises and adds substantially to the policies and implementing actions outlined in Phase I of the Housing Plan, which was approved in August 1975. It therefore draws on two years of experience in working with those policies and on further analytic work to estimate current and projected housing needs. It also reflects the recommendations of member governments and interested citizens submitted during a series of public meetings held in August as well as at a number of earlier conferences.

In addition to the Draft Regional Housing Plan (available from ABAG for $2.00) there are several other important housing resource documents that have just become available. The *Directory of Housing Subsidized by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development* (free) is designed to help lower-income people seeking affordable housing in the Bay Area. The document is available for review at housing and community development agencies in all member cities and counties or through ABAG.

The *Housing Profile 1970-1975* ($2.00) describes the current housing situation in the region and is the basis for projections of housing requirements contained in the Phase II Plan.

For more information, please contact Jean Safir at ext. 237.

New Grant, National Recognition For ABAG's Emergency Medical Services Program

"National recognition" and "project funding." Those are two phrases that are music to the ears of public and private agencies alike. ABAG's Emergency Medical Services (EMS) program has received some of each recently.

An $87,000 grant from the Kaiser Family Foundation will enable an ABAG task force to determine competency levels for Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs). The resulting standardization of EMT skill levels would mean that no matter where you lived, worked, or visited in the Bay Area, you would receive the same high quality of care in a medical emergency.

The grant will also fund standardized proficiency testing regionally.

The need for standardized EMT proficiency testing became apparent after a recent pilot EMT proficiency test showed an alarming variation in skill levels among EMTs graduating from Bay Area programs. Most of them failed to meet performance objectives of the test.

"One reason for this poor showing," said San Mateo Supervisor James Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Regional EMS Task Force, " is that there has not been instructor uniformity on what steps must be completed to successfully meet the performance objectives."

As for national recognition . . . Dr. David Boyd, Chief of Emergency Medical Services for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has asked ABAG staff members to present some of their work at a national EMS conference in Minneapolis Dec. 13-14.

ABAG's "Guidelines for Transfer" will be presented by Dr. Richard Shoop, chairman of ABAG's Medical Advisory Committee that developed the guidelines. They provide information on when and how patients with specialized injuries or illness should be transferred to critical care centers specializing in cases of trauma, burns, cardiac care, neonatal care and spinal cord injuries. Dr. Boyd has sent them to all HEW regional offices as a model for their projects.

Shari Staglin, ABAG's EMS Project Director, will be presenting a paper on the *Bay Area Resource Directory for Behavioral Emergencies* at the HEW conference. If you have questions on either of these items, she may be reached at ext. 189.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY, DEC. 15, 7:30 p.m.
Executive Board

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 3 p.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee
(in Santa Clara County)

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 2 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 9 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force

THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 3 p.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 2 p.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee
(in Santa Clara County)

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 2 p.m.
Citizen Services Committee

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 3:30 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee

THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 7:30 p.m.
Executive Board

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BAY VIEW

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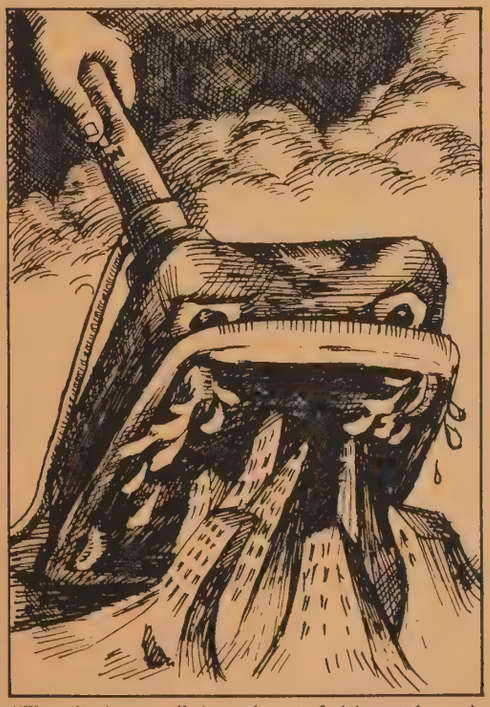
THE BULLET'S READY FOR BITING

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For the past 21 months, ABAG's Environmental Management Task Force has been analyzing the extent of the Bay Area's environmental problems. Most of those problems have by now been pretty well defined — and there are some serious ones.

The question is, What are we going to do about them? Or, as one task force member said, "Now we know how big the bullet is . . . but how hard are we going to have to bite it?"

A progress report released in September lists possible control measures the EMTF could recommend. Some — educating the public to recycle wastes, for example — already have strong support. Other meausres, like gas rationing or development controls, generate heated opposition.



"We can't wipe out pollution at the cost of wiping out the area's economy too...

"The really tough job is balancing a healthy environment with a healthy economy," said San Francisco Supervisor Dianne Feinstein, EMTF chairperson. "The task force can't recommend measures that are so impractical they can't be implemented. We can't wipe out pollution at the cost of wiping out the area's economy too. Yet we can't recommend measures that are so ineffective we won't even come within shouting distance of Federal and State standards."

"What we can do is recommend a balanced program which considers social and economic needs and uses all of the technological ability our society has to control pollution. And we can recommend sound planning decisions which will aid us all in living lifestyles which are more environmentally conscious. We can help local governments by supplying solid facts on which to base their decisions that may affect growth, the location of new housing and the siting of industry," Feinstein concluded.

Some recommendations being considered by the EMTF involve technology. Others mean changes in the daily habits of Bay Area residents — especially commuters. Some measures need attention at all levels of government — Federal, State, regional, and local. Others depend on purely individual efforts.

Our *air quality* has improved over the past decade, but we're still not meeting key standards designed to protect public health. Continued growth will aggravate the problem by the year 2000. Technological controls on stationary and mobile sources of pollutant emissions are recommended, as are transportation controls that would make driving more costly and less convenient but transit more accessible. Most controversial, perhaps, are development proposals encouraging more compact growth, so that commute distances and the number of auto trips are reduced. (And we can't sneer at Los Angeles any more, because the average Bay Area commuter drives almost twice as far to work as his or her L.A. counterpart.)

Water quality has improved steadily, and the report says progress will continue if additional wastewater treatment facilities are built. But we still don't know why fish are dying in the Bay, or why shellfish are contaminated. We do know that storm water runoff can dump unacceptable levels of contaminants into the Bay, as can sewer overflows and accidental spills.

The progress report lists recommendations to set requirements for the quality and quantity of Delta outflow entering the Bay and to reduce sewage pollution from small boats. Proposals prepared by eight of the nine counties to document and reduce surface runoff problems will be available in October.

The Bay Area currently generates enough *solid waste* to fill the 52-story Bank of America headquarters every 13 days. Most solid waste goes into landfills, and existing sites will eventually fill up. Garbage can be a valuable resource, but we're throwing away, burying or burning it. Public education programs, better markets for recovered resources, and enforcement of requirements for handling hazardous wastes are among the recommendations.

...Yet we can't recommend measures so ineffective we won't come within shouting distance of...the standards."

The drought has shown we can get along with less water, but continued growth means greater demands on existing *water supply*. The report recommends continuing water conservation and constructing new wastewater reclamation and water supply projects.

...the average Bay Area commuter drives almost twice as far to work as his or her Los Angeles counterpart.

This is a sample of the proposals the EMTF will consider between now and December when the integrated Draft Environmental Management Plan will be completed. A copy of the progress report is available from ABAG. Workshops will be held in each of the nine counties in November to discuss the list of recommendations. Public hearings begin in January.

A MOVIE FOR A DIME

If you've struggled with where to place health centers or how to route garbage trucks more efficiently, then you may be familiar with the formidably-named GBF/DIME files.

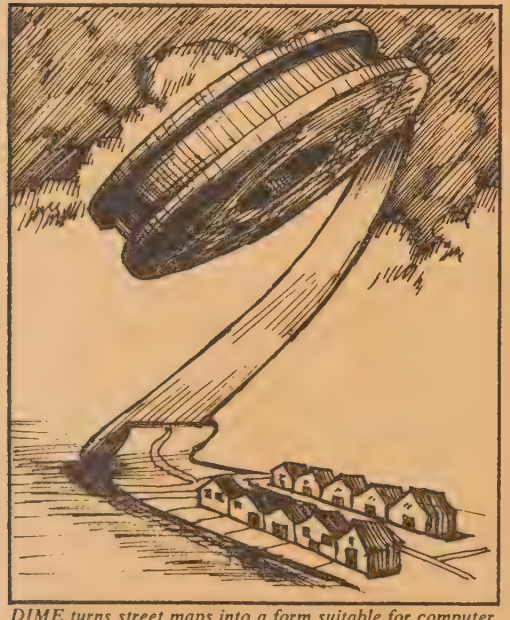
If not, you may want to borrow ABAG's new half-hour videotape that promotes local uses of this planning tool and explains its connection to the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

A GBF/DIME file is a collection of street addresses within a county. These are entered into a computer along with the city and census tract each address lies within. To protect individual privacy, no names are included and addresses are entered only in "ranges" such as city blocks (101 to 199 Main Street, for example).

If you add to each range the fire district, school district, health reporting zone or transit zone it's in, the number of local uses grows.

GBF/DIME technology grew out of the Census Bureau's decision to conduct the 1970 census largely by mail. Eight counties in the region have or will sign contracts with the bureau to correct or expand the number of addresses placed in the files for the 1980 census.

The Census Bureau funds cities and counties for the work they do in correcting and updating these files between census takings. For local governments to use the information for better planning and management in other programs, they must find separate funding.



DIME turns street maps into a form suitable for computer analysis.

ABAG has coordinated local update efforts since April 1976. Senior regional planner Inge Hutzel trains local staff and helps agencies without data processing support. She sees vanpooling (an extension of the present carpooling efforts) and a regionwide 911 routing system to be logical uses of DIME, as well as helping Health Systems Agencies (HSA's) meet their information requirements. To borrow the new videotape, call Ms. Hutzel at ext. 177.

By the way, GBF/DIME is an acronym for Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding!

The BASIS program

A MAP FOR ALL REASONS

Move over Artoo-Detoo, here comes BASIS — ABAG's Bay Area Spatial Information System. It's a computer-based geographic data base that can produce in hours the kind of information it once took weeks or months to compile.

This is a section of a regional map combining fault study zones (taken from 77 maps at 1:24,000 scale) and geologic materials (from 16 maps at 1:62,000 scale). These are two of many factors important in environmental analysis.

And although BASIS may never be able to turn lead into gold, it could be one of the most useful tools for decision makers since the invention of the gavel.

Here's how the previous system worked . . .

Say you wanted to identify all the sites in the region that would be acceptable for growing brussels sprouts. In the past, you would start by compiling maps — lots of them. You might take a map of all the agriculturally zoned land in the region, overlay it with a map of rainfall patterns, overlay those two with still more maps showing soil types, temperature variations, slope stability, vegetation types, transportation networks and population centers.

Obviously, there are problems with such a system. One is time. Most of the maps used are at different scales and must be converted, for example.

Another problem is flexibility. When the final "brussels sprouts sites" map is produced after several months, key factors may have been overlooked. But by then you're committed to the product you have.

Finally, should you want to locate sites in the region acceptable for some other purpose, you must start all over again . . . a new set of maps, a new set of potentially incomplete criteria, and a new completion schedule of weeks or months.

Using ABAG's computer, BASIS has gone a long way toward changing that system.

The computer, obviously, is quicker. Once information is entered, it can be reproduced at any scale and in any combination. (The information is "combined" not just "overlaid," so the result is easier to decipher.)

BASIS is flexible, too. New factors can be considered and others eliminated at the touch of a button. And the data base is accumulating; information developed first for one project is available, at any scale, for any other project.

BASIS was recently used as part of ABAG's Environmental Management Program to help locate potential sites for disposal of hazardous wastes. Information on hydrological and geological criteria was compiled and resulted in the identification of about 4,000 potentially acceptable sites. Those sites were then subjected to further analysis — this time by people — to determine levels of acceptability for the sites which met the initial criteria.

Some of the basic information compiled for the hazardous waste project was then combined with zoning, transportation, sewer/water, and social information to produce a file that describes each of 450 major vacant industrial sites in the region.

As the development of BASIS continues, more and more information will be available through the automated system, and less and less will have to be supplied manually. Don Olmstead, Director of Information Services, points out, however, that "BASIS is not designed to *replace* decision makers; it is here to assist them. BASIS can never contain the intangible factors that go into making effective and intelligent public decisions. It can help provide the incredible array of factual information on which those decisions must be based."

Olmstead also emphasized that ABAG staff is anxious to begin working with cities and counties in the region to make BASIS available for use by member governments.

For additional information, please contact either Mr. Olmstead or Paul Wilson at ABAG, ext. 223 or 170.

IT'S THE LAW

Governor Brown has signed a bill requiring ABAG to prepare a regional solid waste plan for the nine Bay Area counties.

SB 424, authored by State Senator John Nejedly of Contra Costa County at the request of ABAG's Executive Board, passed both houses of the State Legislature unanimously.

The law provides that the regional solid waste management plan prepared by ABAG shall be based on the countywide solid waste management plans prepared by the nine Bay Area counties, and shall address the regional issues identified in the county plans.

The new law amends the Nejedly-Z'berg-Dills Solid Waste Management and Resource Recovery Act of 1972. In addition to requiring the preparation and updating of a regional solid waste management plan, the law provides that the General Assembly of ABAG shall adopt the regional plan. Like the approval process for the county plans on which the regional plan is based, SB 424 also requires that the majority vote of cities represent a majority of the regional city population, and that the majority vote of the counties represent a majority of the region's nearly 5 million people.

Once approved by the ABAG General Assembly in April 1978 and by the State Solid Waste Management Board and Department of Health, the regional plan becomes part of the State plan to meet the requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 — a key way for local governments to influence State solid waste management and resource recovery programs.

THE RING'S READY-- WHERE ARE YOUR HATS?

Candidates for the offices of ABAG President and Vice President are reminded that the last day to file nomination petitions is Nov. 4 at noon.

Any registered voter of a member jurisdiction is eligible to run for the two top ABAG positions. Balloting will be conducted among local elected officials between Dec. 12 and noon on Jan. 16.

The new president and vice president will begin their two-year terms following adjournment of the General Assembly this February.

YOU CAN BE HEARD

. . .and you can help others speak out too! That's the idea behind ABAG's award-winning Citizen Alliance Program.

If yours is an established citizen organization — such as a service club, environmental organization, homeowners' or taxpayers' group, or civic improvement association — we want to help you speak out on issues of regional significance. We offer matching staff support for public meetings, conferences, or workshops. Or your organization may need help with printing or graphics for issue papers, surveys, service directories, brochures or informational pamphlets.

ABAG co-sponsors projects of regional significance. The projects must be related to the kinds of work ABAG is doing — environmental planning, housing, economic analysis, and other issues that affect us as residents of the Bay Area.

Applications are available for the Spring 1978 Citizen Alliance Program. Special applications have been prepared for organizations interested in sponsoring a workshop on ABAG's Environmental Management Program this fall and winter. Write to the Public Affairs Department or call Fran Duffy at ext. 246.

PEOPLE

It's a hat trick for ABAG Vice President **Rod Diridon.** The Santa Clara County Supervisor represented all U.S. counties recently in Norfolk, VA as one of nine national conveners at the National Conference on Transit Performance . . . Diridon also will chair the Coordinators of Arrangements and Program, a temporary committee of Executive Board and EMTF members who will ensure that the proposed EMP will be well understood by the local governments scheduled to adopt it. CAP will also work to coordinate review of the plan with agencies that are not ABAG members . . . Finally, Diridon is a new member of the steering committee to establish a California Association of Regional Councils, replacing **Lenard E. Grote,** Pleasant Hill councilman and ABAG president, who served for six months on the committee . . . Grote has been in the news pages lately, affirming that ABAG *is* local government and is deeply concerned about retaining what local powers are still left to us after years of increasing control from Sacramento and Washington.

More than a score of committee appointments were made at the August and September Executive Board meetings.

Named to the Environmental Management Task Force . . . U.S. Congressman **George Miller;** Solano County Supervisor **Larry Asera;** Vallejo Councilman **Rod Boschee; Percy Steele,** executive director of the Bay Area Urban League; and Commissioner **Bessie Watkins,** Bay Conservation and Development Commission . . . Asera was also named to the Regional Planning Committee, along with Novato Councilman **Robert Stockwell** . . . Sebastopol Vice Mayor **Thomas F. Miller** was appointed to the MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee.

New Coordinators of Arrangements and Program for the Environmental Management Plan include San Francisco Supervisor **Dianne Feinstein** (Vice Chair), Marin Supervisor **Arnold M. Baptiste,** Alameda Supervisor **Joseph P. Bort,** Petaluma Councilman **Jack W. Cavanagh, Jr.,** Richmond Councilman **Thomas J. Corcoran,** Los Gatos Councilman **Mark B. DiDuca,** Solano Supervisor **Thomas M. Hannigan,** Contra Costa Supervisor **Eric H. Hasseltine,** Woodside Councilman **Nat Landes,** San Mateo Supervisor **Fred Lyon,** Santa Clara Supervisor **Dan McCorquodale,** Oakland Councilman **Fred Maggiora,** Contra Costa Supervisor **Robert I. Schroder,** Napa Supervisor **John Tuteur,** San Jose Vice Mayor **Susanne B. Wilson plus Chairman Diridon (announced above).**

IN PRINT

Hot off the presses . . . *Small Area Population Projections for Health Planning* provides practical demographic information for planners. Health planners, as well as schools, parks, libraries, and facilities for the aging can use the methods outlined in the report. The cost is $3.00. For further information, call Phil Lankford at ABAG, ext. 165.

Another important resource for planners if the newly-published *Guide to Information for Bay Area Human Services Planners*. It lists sources of information and data useful in human services planning and discusses the different types of planning documents available. If you're trying to design or evaluate a human services program in your community, this report is a good place to start. A limited number of copies are available. For more information call Arlyne June, ext. 148.

Ridgelands is a multi-jurisdictional open space study prepared by Alameda, Contra Costa, and Santa Clara counties; the East Bay Regional Park District; the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation; and ABAG. Ridgelands refers to those portions of the Diablo Range immediately east of San Francisco Bay and within Contra Costa, Alameda and Santa Clara counties. The report examines existing efforts to preserve the values of this area and recommends additional actions which could be taken to ensure appropriate management and protection. Loan copies are available at ABAG. Call Linda Bledsoe, ext. 178, or Gary Barbano, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, (415) 556-8313 for additional information.

ALAMEDA BOARD ECHOES ABAG CONCERNS

Las Positas has been a controversial issue since 1974 when the first proposal for a new town near Livermore in Alameda County surfaced. The controversy was still alive this September. The Alameda County Board of Supervisors has now voted 3-2 in support of a motion to keep the Las Positas Valley in agricultural use rather than zoning it for urban use.

Board members emphasized they did not want to *stop* development, but that growth should occur in existing valley communities and already urbanized areas of Alameda County. They also felt that the impact of Las Positas — especially on air quality in the valley — would be too severe.

As Supervisor Joseph P. Bort commented during the discussion, a new town is "an exciting, interesting concept and could be a very progressive move." But he added that the Las Positas proposal was "the wrong place at the wrong time."

The Board had held lengthy hearings, and heard arguments from developers who favored the proposal as well as from the City of Livermore and other opponents — which included nearly every local government and agency in the valley.

The opposition of those local governments, and the Board of Supervisors' acknowledgment of that opposition, seemed to vindicate the controversial role ABAG had previously played in the Las Positas issue.

Back in 1974, the City of Livermore asked ABAG to review the Las Positas proposal. The association held several public meetings and made a detailed analysis of the potential effects of the project, using procedures for review of regionally significant projects. (These procedures have since received national recognition for bringing to light important development concerns *before* major public and private investment are made.)

ABAG's Executive Board concluded that the Las Positas proposal was "premature" and in serious conflict with regional policies."

The risks in taking a stand on politically volatile issues — such as the review of major developments with future regional impacts — are obvious. And at the time, ABAG was accused of usurping, rather than supporting, local controls. But ABAG's Executive Board felt that by taking such a stand, ABAG and the local governments which own and operate it can respond to new and critical issues affecting the Bay Area's future and can more capably serve the region's citizens.

Calendar

Friday, Oct. 28, 9:30 a.m.
MTC/ABAG Regional Airport Planning Committee
Wednesday, Nov. 2, 2 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee
Thursday, Nov. 3, 2 p.m.
Citizen Services Committee
Friday, Nov. 4, 9 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force
Wednesday, Nov. 9, 9:30 a.m. (all day)
Environmental Management Task Force
Thursday, Nov. 10, 3 p.m.
Work Program and Coordination Committee
Wednesday, Nov. 16, 2 p.m.
ABAG/MTC Joint Policy Committee (in Santa Clara County)
Thursday, Nov. 17, 3:30 p.m.
Legislation and Governmental Organization Committee
Thursday, Nov. 17, 7:30 p.m.
Executive Board
Wednesday, Nov. 30, 9:30 a.m.
Environmental Management Task Force
Friday, Dec. 2, 9 a.m.
Industrial Siting Task Force
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 2 p.m.
Regional Planning Committee
Thursday, Dec. 15, 2 p.m.
Citizen Services Committee

Meeting dates are subject to change. Please confirm meeting times by phone.

BAY VIEW

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Bay View is published periodically by the Association of Bay Area Governments, the area-wide comprehensive planning agency for the San Francisco Bay Area. ABAG was established in 1961 to meet regional problems through the cooperative action of its member cities and counties. Eighty-seven of 93 cities and 8 of 9 counties in the Bay Area are members.

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For further information on programs mentioned in Bay View, call (415) 841-9730.

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TIME VALUE INFORMATION

NOTICE: This issue of Bay View has been excessively delayed at the printer. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused you.

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